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McMASTER ON OUR EARLY MONEY.

OUR American histories have not attempted to give information respecting the former money of this country. It did not come within their plan. But the special purpose of the author of the new 'History of the People of the United States,' is to give the history of the people—to describe their manners and customs, their dress, amusements and occupations. The subject of money and money transactions comes, therefore, directly within his plan. He does not, indeed, take it up and discuss it formally; he treats no subject in that way. But as opportunity offers he presents the subject of money, and to it he has devoted some twenty pages in his first volume, with perhaps as much more to paper money.

His first introduction of money is on this wise. He is describing the schoolmaster of a hundred years ago, whose pay was small and who boarded around the district. In return he was expected

Our American histories have not attempted to give information respecting of an education. A little reading, written former money of this country. It ing, spelling and arithmetic comprised did not come within their plan. But the sum total of his teaching. Of arithmetic the pupil must know enough to new 'History of the People of the United States,' is to give the history of the people—to describe their manners was not an easy thing.

We who are accustomed to but one unit of value and purchase with dollars and cents can form but a faint conception of the difficulties which beset our ancestors in their money payments. . . . In every state there were at least two units of value; the English pound and the Spanish milled dollar, which had been adopted by congress in the early years of the Revolution. But the values of these standards were by no means common ones. The pound in Georgia contained fifteen hundred and forty-seven silver grains; in Virginia it fell to twelve hundred and eighty-nine grains, which was also recognized as the pound in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire. In New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Maryland, it fell to ten hundred and thirty-one and a quarter grains, while in New York and North Carolina it reached the minimum of nine hundred and sixty-six. . . But the Spanish dollar was also in general circulation, and was divided into shillings, Spanish bits or pistareens, Spanish half-bits or half-pistareens, coppers or pennies. A pistareen was understood to be the tenth of a dollar, and would correspond to about twenty, and a half-pistareen to about ten cents of our money. But these again were variable in value, for the number of shillings, and consequently the number of pence to the dollar, changed with the value of the pound. In New England, six shillings, or one hundred and eight pence, made a dollar; in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, ninety pence made a dollar; in New York and North Carolina, eight shillings or ninety-six pence; in Maryland seven shillings and six pence. In Virginia, in Jefferson's time, nothing smaller than the half-pistareen could be found in circulation. . . The school boy, therefore, was expected to convert, with some readiness, pounds and shillings into dollars and bits, and to know whether a pistareen, New York money, was worth more or less than a pistareen New England money.

This is the substance—in the words of the author-of what is said when money is first mentioned near the beginning of the first volume. It is not uncharitable to say that the extract shows great carelessness and contains divers inaccuracies. It is not correct to say that the English pound was one of the two units of value. The Spanish dollar was not divided into shillings, or Spanish bits, or pistareens, or pennies, or coppers. A Spanish bit was not equal to a pistareen. In New England a dollar was not equal to one hundred and eight pence. A half-pistareen was not the smallest coin in circulation in Virginia in Jefferson's time. There was no pistareen New York money, and there was none New England money. Some of the statements here made are in conflict with some made in other places. A Spanish bit, for instance, is asserted here to be the equal of a pistareen; elsewhere it is said to be half the value of a pistareen; and in a third place the two are spoken of as having to each other no relation of value. In the extract here given it is stated that in New England a dollar was equal to six shillings, or one hundred and eight pence, making eighteen pence in a shilling; and the statement is repeated more than once. In other places we find it stated that in New England, as in other states, twelve pence made a shilling. But these subsequent statements are not given by way of correction. There is nothing to show that the author was at all conscious of any want of harmony between the statements on one page and those on another.

In order to discuss understandingly his positions, that there were a hundred years ago two units of value, the English pound and the Spanish dollar, and that the values of these two standards were not common ones, it will be necessary to give a brief sketch of the money of the colonies. The first immigrants to this country brought with them to the new world the money terms and the modes of reckoning of England. Their accounts were all kept in pounds, shillings, and pence, and for a while the coins of England were those in most general circulation. Before many years had passed, the meaning of the terms pound and shilling began to change. The words remained the same, but the values expressed by them were not the same. As early as the middle of the seventeenth century three pounds of sterling, or English, money were as good as four pounds in Massachusetts or Virginia currency. A depreciation

had begun in all the colonies. In 1675 an English official, writing to the governor of New York, expressed the opinion that pieces of eight-the Spanish dollars, worth four shillings and six pence sterling-would "beare 6s. 6d.;" that is, would pass in the colony for the larger sum, which would make the currency of New York about seventenths the value of English money. Early in the eighteenth century Queen Anne issued a proclamation forbidding the piece of eight to pass for more than six shillings in any of the colonies; that is, that the pound should not be depreciated in any of the colonies more than one-fourth of the value of the Thus, proclamation pound sterling. money, or lawful money, was understood to signify six shillings to the piece of eight, or Spanish dollar.

Before the Revolution it had come about in all the colonies that the terms pound and shilling represented less values than the same terms in England. It was also true that the depreciation had been greater in some colonies than in others. Calling the value of the pound sterling one hundred, that of the Georgia pound was ninety, the New England seventy-five, the Pennsylvania sixty, and the New York fifty-six and a quarter. The question is not now concerning the causes of these differences. It is certain that a depreciation had taken place, and that it very early in colonial history. Without stopping to inquire at what time or times the different colonial currencies became fixed at their final values, it is enough to say that at the beginning of

the Revolution these values had become definite. The Spanish dollar was the equivalent of four shillings and six pence sterling, of five shillings in the currency of Georgia, of six shillings in that of New England and Virginia, of seven shillings and six pence in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, and of eight shillings in New York and North Carolina.

This colonial currency was not money proper, but merely money of account. The people reckoned for the most part in pounds and shillings, and kept their accounts in these, but payments were made in specie-the coin of Spain, Portugal, France and England. The colonies had no gold or silver coinage, save the small silver coins of Massachusetts, issued for a while in the seventeenth century. The people expressed values in their local currencies, but balances were settled, actual payments were made, in real money—the coin of various countries. This fact, that the terms pound and shilling in the colonies, and afterwards in the states, constituted a money language simply, is of the first importance. It was this that discriminated it from the money terms of all other countries. The promise to pay a given sum in Spanish dollars could be literally fulfilled; so could a promise to pay a hundred pounds in sterling, gold or silver. But a hundred pounds in Pennsylvania currency could not be paid in Pennsylvania money, for there no such money in reality. was The sum could be converted into Spanish dollars or English poundsmaking two hundred and sixty-six and

two-thirds of the former and sixty of the latter—and then the amount could be paid.

In saying that the English pound and the Spanish dollar were the two units of value in every state, at the close of the Revolution, the author is entirely wrong. Calling the dollar, as the most common of the larger silver coins in circulation, one unit, the other was not the English pound but the local pound. The coins of Spain and those of England were alike in embodying metallic value. The dollar of the one and the pound of twenty shillings of the other represented severally distinct values of silver. The same was true of the money of Portugal, of France, and of other European countries. They all had gold and silver coin, while the currency of America was a mere mode of expressing values. Mr. Jefferson, writing at the very time of which Mr. McMaster is speaking, says:

They—the people of the United States—have now two units, which they use with equal facility, viz.: the pound of their respective state and the dollar. The first of these is peculiar to each state; the second, happily, common to all. In each state the people have an easy rule of converting the pound of their state into dollars or dollars into pounds.

This is clear and comprehensible. To the Virginian the two units were the Spanish dollar and the local pound, which was the equivalent of three and a third dollars. The English pound was no more a unit of value to him than the French crown was. The Virginia pound and the English pound had nothing in common but the name. Nowhere in the United States did the term pound, used by itself, mean the English pound. It always meant the pound of the state

where the transaction took place. It will be seen presently that this confounding of the English pound with the local pound has led the author into the most singular blunders.

We are told that the values of the two units, the pound and the dollar, were by no means common ones. It is not clear why the values of these two units were not as properly common as the values of any two money units. If in New York a dollar was the equivalent of eight shillings, we have all that is needed to convert a value expressed in dollars into one expressed in pounds and shillings. Jefferson had said that the people of any state had an easy rule for converting dollars into pounds and pounds into dollars. "Thus, in Virginia and the eastern states, where the dollar is six shillings, or three-tenths of a pound, to turn pounds into dollars they multiply by ten and divide by three. To turn dollars into pounds, they multiply by three and divide by ten."

Besides this difficulty of two units without any common value, which the author deems so formidable-but which, according to Jefferson, gave very little trouble to the people-there was the difficulty of variation of value. There were two units, and both were variable. The pound varied, inasmuch as it represented more silver grains in one state than in another. It has been seen that there was no such diversity in the English pound, as it everywhere represented the same weight of silver. It was the local pound of one state that differed from that of another. The author forgets that he is speaking of the two units

of a single state, his language being, "In every state there were at least two units of value, the English pound and the Spanish milled dollar." The pound of New England varied from that of New York, but the pound of New England did not vary with reference to the dollar. The relation between the two units to a Massachusetts man was a perfectly definite one; the pound was equal to three and a third dollars. In New York the relation was a different one, but to a New York citizen it was fixed and not variable—a relation of one to two and a half.

There is a semblance of reason, perhars, for saying that the pound varied, though a moment's reflection shows that in any one state the variation at a given time did not exist; but what possible ground is there for the assertion that the dollar varied? The reason assigned is, that the dollar represented more shillings in one state than in another. That the New York shilling, being oneeighth of a dollar, should be less than the shilling of Massachusetts, which was the sixth of a dollar, we can see; but when we are told that the dollar is worth more in New York than in Massachusetts, because it represents eight shillings in the former and only six in the latter, we wonder what the author can mean. The dollar contained a certain number of grains of silver; and yet because the people of one state chose to make their shilling a smaller fraction of this dollar, and so represent a smaller quantity of silver than another state, we are gravely told that the dollar itself was worth more when the shilling was worth less. In other words, the purchasing power of a silver coin depended not on its weight, but upon the definition given in each state to the word shilling. Setting aside the absurdity of these statements as propositions, the reader is struck with their logical relation. The pound and the dollar both vary, it is asserted. In showing that the pound varies, silver is regarded as having value according to its weight. In proving that the dollar varies, the pound and shilling are assumed to be of fixed value. The shilling varies because in one place it is one-eighth and in another one-sixth of a dollar; the dollar varies because here it is equal to eight shillings, and there to six. Heretofore it has been believed that the dollar had a definite value, and that the value of the shilling was greater or less as it represented a larger or smaller fraction of the dollar; but according to McMaster, the dollar and the shilling were both fixed and both variable.

As the author's first reference to money was introduced with the remark that we have but a faint conception of the difficulties which beset our ancestors in their money dealings, so in the second those difficulties seem still to excite his commiseration.

There is probably no man now living who can form a perfectly just conception of the evils of the time when the old stockings of the people were full of coins bearing the stamps of many foreign mints, called by all manner of names, and possessing different values in different places. Yet there are many men who can distinctly recall a time which nearly resembles this, when the coinage though national in name was not national in value; when a shilling in New England was a very different sum of money from a shilling in New York; and when

there were in circulation many pieces of silver whose values bore no relation to their names, etc.

It will be noted that the former statement—that silver coins had different values in different places—which has already been commented upon, is here reasserted. It is not clear what is meant by the statement that our coinage was formerly national in name but not national in value. Nor is the reference manifest when it is said that the values of many silver coins bore no relation to their names. That evil is not yet wholly removed, nor is it peculiar to our country. The relation between value and name is not apparent in the dollar, the sovereign, the crown, the franc, etc.

To show the evils occasioned by a multiplicity of small foreign coins in circulation fifty years ago, an enumeration of some of them is given:

One of these pieces was known as the fourpence, but passed for six and a quarter cents if the inscription was legible and the stamp easy to make out; but when worn smooth no one would take them for more than five cents. A larger coin was the ninepence, which passed for twelve and a half cents. The pistareen was worth twenty cents. The picayune, a term rarely used north of the Mason and Dixon line, went for six and a quarter cents.

Some shilling pieces and sixpence pieces were to be found in circulation down even to the civil war, and were, with the fips, the levies, and the pistareens, the last relics of a time happily passed away.

In this enumeration are seven names besides the pistareen, viz: The four-pence, the ninepence, the picayune, the shilling, the sixpence, the fip and the levy. These the reader would naturally understand to be seven different coins, whereas the seven were in fact only two, with various names. And, what is remarkable, these two are nowhere in the volume alluded to in

their own proper character. In the first passage quoted in this article, the author had said that the Spanish dollar was divided into shillings, Spanish bits or pistareens, Spanish half-bits or half-pistareens, pennies or coppers. It was not, in fact, divided into any of these, but into halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths, to none of which is any reference made in the book, though the author makes the Spanish dollar one of the units of value in every state.

This Spanish dollar, known in all our colonial history as the piece of eight reals, or "piece of eight," and to which the name dollar was not applied till about the middle of the last century, is the most noted silver coin the world has ever known. For a hundred years at least before the American Revolution it was the principal regulator of the money of the colonies. From time to time these colonies enacted that the Spanish piece of eight reals (or "rials," "rvalls," "royalls") should pass for so many shillings, which was, in fact, determining not the value of the Spanish coin but the local meaning, for the time, of the words pound and shilling. This coin, in Spanish peso, in French piastre, contained eight reals, or units, and had 8R stamped upon it. The half had 4R in like manner, the quarter 2R, and the eighth 1R. The smallest coin, the sixteenth, was the half-real. These subdivisions of the Spanish dollar were in general circulation the first half of the present, as well as during the last, century. The "many pieces of silver," that caused so much confusion in the retail trade fifty years ago, and made

the keeping of accounts so difficult, according to our author, were chiefly the real and the half-real, the eighth and the sixteenth of the Spanish dollar.

In New York eight shillings were reckoned as a dollar, and the "York shilling" thus happened to be the eighth of a dollar, and the sixpence the sixteenth. In New England, where six shillings, or seventy-two pence-not one hundred and eight, as McMaster repeatedly says - made a dollar, nine pence would correspond to the Spanish real, or eighth, and four pence halfpenny-sometimes abbreviated to four pence-to the half-real or sixteenth. In Pennsylvania, where seven shillings and six pence, or ninety pence, were considered a dollar, the real or eighth would be the eighth of ninety pence, eleven pence nearly. Hence, in that and the adjoining states, the Spanish real was called the eleven-penny-bit, or eleven pence, or the levy; and so also the half-real was called the fivepenny-bit, or fippenny-bit, or fip. Picayune was the name given in New Orleans and some other places at the south to the same little Spanish coin, the half-real or sixteenth of a dollar. Instead, then, of the "many pieces of silver coin whose values bore no relation to their names, and whose names are so utterly forgotten that they sound strange to the ears of a generation accustomed to speak of cents, of dimes and of quarters," and which occasioned such annoyance to the people, we have really two. The shilling, the levy, the ninepence, instead of being three different coins circulating side by side in the

same place, were merely names given in different places to the same coin, the eighth of the Spanish dollar. So also the sixpence of New York, the five-penny-bit, or fip, of Pennsylvania, the fourpence half-penny, or fourpence, of New England, and the picayune of the south were not four coins but one, the sixteenth of the dollar.

"But the confusion"—from using these many silver coins, which it has been seen were chiefly two-"was yet more increased by the language which the merchants used to express the price of their goods. A merchant in Massachusetts, in place of asking twenty-five cents for a yard of his taffeta or a pound of his cheese, would have demanded one and six, a price for which there was then no corresponding coin, and which the purchaser of the taffeta or the cheese would have been compelled to translate back into cents before he could pay down his money." No coin in the United States fifty years ago to correspond to one shilling and sixpence Massachusetts currency! As six shillings were the equivalent of a dollar in that currency, it seems not a very difficult problem to show that one and sixpence would be equal to a quarter of a dollar, or twenty-five cents. In the sentence immediately preceding, the author had said that in Massachusetts sixpence meant eight and one-third cents, and a shilling sixteen and two-thirds cents; yet, with the American quarter of a dollar in circulation for more than a third of a century, and the Spanish quarter a familiar coin for nearly two centuries, we are told that there

was no coin to correspond to one and sixpence Massachusetts currency! As to the purchaser being compelled to translate back into cents the expression one and six before he could pay his money, it is enough to say that precisely such transactions had been of every-day occurrence in New England for more than a hundred years before our money term cent was ever heard of.

One at all acquainted with the money of the latter part of the last century cannot avoid asking how Mr. McMaster came to give so much prominence to the pistareen and the Spanish bit, and to omit altogether the smaller parts of the Spanish dollar. This explanation suggests itself. Mr. Jefferson, in his paper on American coinage, written about a hundred years ago, advocated the decimal system previously proposed by Morris. Favoring the Spanish dollar as the unit, Mr. Jefferson suggested two silver coins, the dollar and the tenth of a dollar. To show that this latter would be of easy use, he says: "The tenth will be precisely the Spanish bit or half-pistareen. This is a coin perfectly familiar to us all." Later in his paper he suggests "the double tenth equal to the pistareen;" and "the twentieth of a dollar or the half-bit." He had no occasion to speak of the Spanish quarter, or eighth or sixteenth. These were coins of a binary system and not of a decimal; and in an argument for the latter, so shrewd a man as Jefferson would naturally make no mention of them, but would make prominent the pistareen and the bit. In the omission and the prominence he has

been followed by McMaster, though Jefferson was writing for a special purpose—the introduction of the decimal system-and McMaster is professedly expounding the money of the fathers for the benefit of the general reader. But the two coins thus made unduly prominent are sadly confused in the author's mind. Sometimes they are equal, sometimes one is double the other, and again they are independent coins. case these different and contradictory relations appear in the same sentence. "A pistareen was understood to be the tenth of a dollar, and would correspond to about twenty, and a half pistareen to about ten cents of our money." In the previous sentence he had spoken of the bit as equal to the pistareen, and as Jefferson had said the bit was the tenth of a dollar, it follows that the pistareen was the tenth also. But Jefferson had also said that the pistareen was equal to twenty cents; and so our author puts that in, leaving the reader to harmonize the two parts of the sentence as he can. So in another sentence he says: "In Virginia, in Jefferson's time, nothing smaller than the half-pistareen could be found in circulation." What Mr. Jefferson had said was, that nothing less than the half-bit—the twentieth of a dollar was in circulation in Virginia; but as McMaster had said a bit was equal to a pistareen, it follows that a half-pistareen was the smallest coin in circulation there.

In the same way we may possibly account for the very remarkable statement that in New England six shillings, or one hundred and eight pence, made a

dollar, thus making the shilling equal to eighteen pence. It may be doubted whether anyone ever before heard of such a relation between pence and shillings in all the centuries during which England and her colonies have used these money terms. In the paper before mentioned, Mr. Jefferson, speaking of his proposed American coinage, says: "The hundreth (of a dollar), or copper, will differ little from the copper of the four eastern states, which is the one one hundred and eighth of a dollar," but he is not speaking of the penny of the New England currency. In the same paragraph he says: "In Virginia coppers have never been in use. . . . The copper coin proposed will be nearly equal to three-fourths of their penny, which is the same with the penny lawful of the eastern states." Virginia had no coppers, but the penny was a part of her money of account. New England had coppers in circulation, but they were not the pence of her money of account but English half-pennies, of which, as four shillings six pence made a dollar, one hundred and eight would be equal in value to the same coin.

As additional instances of erroneous statements, the following may be cited. Referring to the action of congress in 1785, he says:

A resolution was reached making the dollar the unit and the smallest coin a half-penny, of which two hundred were to be contained in a dollar.

Elsewhere he says, referring to the same action:

In the summer of 1785 two copper coins were ordered to be struck, one called a half-penny, of which two hundred were to make a dollar, and one to be called a penny.

It is safe to say that neither the continental nor the constitutional congress ever ordered a "penny" or a "halfpenny" to be struck, and that no congressional legislation has embodied either of these terms in the money language of the nation. The resolution passed by congress was, "that the smallest coin be of copper, of which two hundred shall pass for one dollar." The author says again that the first cent issued by the government of the United States did not appear till late in 1792. Why the coin which he speaks of as "the copper of 1787, commonly called the Franklin penny," and which he describes somewhat minutely, was not a veritable cent, issued by our government, he does not say. Congress ordered a large amount of copper to be coined according to "the Federal standard," and prescribed the device in every detail. Such coins were struck, conforming in every particular to the direction of congress. The word cent is not indeed on the coin, but plainly congress did not intend it should be. The coin was, however, a cent, issued by the goverment of the United States.

Not much is said of gold coin by our author, but one statement is noticeable, contrasting the coin of the two metals. "The value of the gold pieces expressed in dollars was pretty much the same the country over. But the dollar and the silver pieces regarded as fractions of a dollar had no less than five different values." The reason assigned for these varying values of the dollar is that the dollar represented more shillings in one state than in another. But if the value

of the gold pieces was expressed in dollars, and the dollars had five different values, why was not the gold as variable as the silver? If a gold coin was equal to five dollars in every state, then it would pass for forty shillings in New York, where a dollar was equal to eight shillings, and for thirty in New England, where a dollar was only six shillings. This alleged difference between gold and silver did not exist. All gold and silver coins that were current passed approximately at their metallic value, and all were expressed by a greater number of shillings in New York than in New England. The author is wrong also in implying that the value of the gold pieces was usually expressed in dollars. The legal values of both gold and silver coins were expressed in the local currencythat is, in the pounds and shillings of the state or colony. Thus, in 1750 the legislature of Massachusetts ordered the rates of gold and silver coins to be as follows: Spanish milled pieces of eight, six shillings; a guinea, twenty-eight shillings; an English crown, six shillings and eight pence; an English shilling, one shilling and four pence; a double johannes of Portugal, four pounds and sixteen shillings; a moidore, thirtysix shillings; a pistole of full weight, twenty-two shillings; three English farthings, one penny. In 1784-the beginning of the period about which McMaster is writing-the same state passed a similar act in which the value of all the coins, gold as well as silver, is expressed in the shillings of Massachusetts currency. It is noticeable that the two lists are identical as to the value of each

coin at the two epochs. "The Spanish milled pieces of eight" of 1750, have, however, become "Spanish milled dollars" in 1784.

Perhaps the most extraordinary money statement in the volume-if we can speak of degrees where almost every paragraph relating to money is extraordinary - is the one in connection with the compensation of members of congress. At the first session of congress under the constitution a bill was introduced which became a law-giving the members six dollars a day and mileage, and the speaker twelve dollars. The newswriters of the day are represented by Mr. McMaster as crying out against this extravagant pay, especially in the case of the speaker.

He has the very easiest berth in the house. He is never on a committee. He never draws up a bill He never frames a message. Twelve dollars a day is seventeen hundred and fifty-two pounds a year and seventeen hundred and fifty-two pounds a year may be thought by the gentlemen who get it as a very pretty annuity.

In a foot note he adds:

It should seem, at first sight, as if this computation was wrong. But it must be remembered that the money of 1789 was not the money of 1883; that while a Spanish dollar contained eight shillings at New York, these shillings were English shillings, and that two Spanish dollars and a half made an English pound.

This is sufficiently explicit. Astonishing as this statement is, it is, nevertheless, in keeping with what had been previously said. The intelligent reader of the volume must have seen from the beginning that the equality of the local American pound and the English pound was involved in the statement so often re-

peated, that the Spanish dollar had different values in different states according to the number of shillings it represented in them severally. And yet this explicit assertion, made with the emphasis of italics, that a New York shilling was an English shilling, and a New York pound an English pound, comes upon one almost like an electric shock. The proposed pay of the speaker, twelve dollars a day, would, it is true, amount, for a year of three hundred and sixty-five days, to seventeen hundred and fifty-two pounds in the currency of New York. This was what the newswriters affirmed. Their computation is correct. the author stopped where they stopped, had that unfortunate note not been appended, his reputation for knowledge of our early money, as well as for historical accuracy, would not have been quite what it must be now. Note some of the contradictions to which his position leads. The New York writer computes the speaker's annual pay in New York currency, at eight shillings to the dollar. It amounts to seventeen hundred and fifty-two pounds. But these are equal to English pounds, our author says. A newswriter in Boston would compute in New England currency, at six shillings to the dollar, and the amount would be thirteen hundred and ten pounds. But these must be equal to English pounds also. The same would be true of all the states; and therefore the pay of the speaker, which is a definite number of silver dollars, would represent different amounts as expressed in English pounds, varying according to the locality where he resides. These amounts

would range from ten hundred and ninety-five in Georgia to seventeen hundred and fifty-two in New York and North Carolina. In other words, if the speaker lived in Georgia he would receive \$4,866 a year, and if in New York, \$7,786; and yet the bill gave him but \$4,380. To say that two Spanish dollars and a half made an English pound in 1789, as Mr. McMaster does, is to assert that two dollars and a half are equal to four dollars and forty-four cents.

One obvious lesson to be drawn from the objections made by the newswriters of 1789, to the proposed pay of the members of congress, is that those writers felt themselves obliged to convert the sum from dollars into pounds, in order to make it intelligible to their readers. Instead of being so difficult to reckon in pounds, as the author would have us believe, any large sum expressed in dollars was less easily comprehended than when expressed in pounds. Those old money terms are not yet obsolete. The word shilling is often heard now in certain localities, and the shilling symbol is not uncommon on express packages. Sixty years after congress had made dollars and cents to be the legal money of the United States, there were rates of letter postage which could not be paid in our own coin.

The subject of the former money of this country is one to which very few have given any special attention, and by the great body of intelligent readers a correct and clear exposition of it would have been welcomed. The author had an excellent opportunity to do what no historian had done, and what greatly needed to be done. That he has shown himself unequal to the opportunity cannot be denied. It is one thing to be master of a graphic style, and another to be able to state clearly and accurately the phenomena of the past, and give to them a consistent and true interpreta-

tion. In this 'History of the People of the United States,' so far as concerns money, an intelligent knowledge of the facts and the ability to interpret them seem both to have been wanting.

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*ART AND ARTISTS IN OHIO.

"ART in Ohio," said a friend, "you cannot find enough for an address on the subject." Our people have been obliged to be too utilitarian to study art. Ohio was organized as a state in 1802, and will not celebrate its centennial for seventeen years. Our people have had too much to do in clearing the forests and preparing to get a living, and in laying the foundation for their fortunes to pay much attention to art until within a few years. Not a pleasure carriage was owned in the state at its organization. The only communication with civilization at first was by packhorses. Caleb Atwater reports having seen a grand jury and constable sitting under a tree, the constable keeping off the crowd so as to prevent their hearing the testimony of witnesses; while under a neighboring tree another constable was guarding a petit jury as they deliberated upon a verdict. It has been only about thirty years since the first railroad was finished from the Ohio to the lake.

"Nature," said Bancroft, "has made Ohio the highway of ideas." Why may she not excel in literature and art? Many of her citizens have wealth and leisure, and much progress has already been made in art in Ohio; its growth has been very steady, and its hopeful aspects now are due not only to the force of youthful ambition, but to mature study and labor. Art is always a later development than literature and science in a country like this. We think we shall be able to show wonderful growth and development, and that Ohio has already furnished many of the leading painters and sculptors in the United States, and that she has been especially prolific of artists; but her earliest artists had to exile themselves from the state, as they could not get employment in Ohio.

There is no evidence, that we can find, showing that there were any professional artists in Ohio previous to 1820, when Thomas Cole appeared first, and Steubenville had the honor of sending forth a youth whose name leads the list of Ohio's distinguished artists.

^{*}An address delivered before the Ohio Archæological and Historical society by Francis C. Sessions, Columbus, Ohio, February 18, 1886.

Thomas Cole was the first American artist who painted landscape, professionally, in America; he was born in England, in 1801, but was of American ancestry; his father returned to America in 1819, and established himself in Steubenville, Ohio, as a woolen manufacturer. The difficulties with which he had to contend at the outset of his art career, form an affecting picture. From infancy he had been fond of the pencil, and the tinting of wall-paper in his father's factory gave him a slight practice in the harmony of colors. He was also engaged in making woodcuts for printers. He had a fine organization, and great fondness for poetry and scenery were his chief characteristics. A traveling German portrait painter passed through the town, in the pursuit of his vocation, and Cole, fascinated by the sight of his canvas and colors, at once determined to become a painter, although the failure of his father's business had brought the whole family on him for support. The struggles which the youth passed through make a long and painful story, but through it all he retained his bias for art. Some one has well said, "To me, the struggle of a virtuous man endeavoring to buffet fortune, steeped to the very lips in poverty, yet never despairing, or a moment ceasing his exertions, is one of the most sublime objects of contemplation." In February, 1822, he went on foot to St. Clairsville, where he proposed to establish himself as a portrait painter. Ohio did not then afford a very promising field for artists, and at St. Clairsville, Zanesville, Chillicothe, and in Harrison and Columbiana counties, which he subsequently visited, he not only failed to meet with any encouragement, but when he rejoined his family in the spring, he was in debt for the actual means of support during his absence. Undiscouraged by reverses, he spent the spring and summer of 1823 in making careful studies from nature. and the autumn saw him established in Philadelphia as a landscape painter. The winter was one of great privation. "the winter of his discontent," as he was accustomed to call it. He painted small landscapes and comic pieces, and was often glad to find regular employment in ornamenting chairs and Japan ware. His powers were nevertheless rapidly developing, and in the works of this period may be seen the germ of that rich and harmonious style for which he was afterwards distinguished. 1825 he went to New York, where his family was now established, and had his studio in his father's garret, and began painting the autumnal Hudson landscapes, which in America and England are highly prized. This was the turning point in his career. He won the friendship of Durand and Trumbull, "and from that time," says Bryant, in his funeral oration on Cole, "he had a national reputation, and was numbered among the men of whom our country has reason to be proud."

The next four years found Cole in the enjoyment of great prosperity, and his paintings—while at the Catskills and Niagara and the White mountains, which afforded him varied and striking studies—found ready sale at fair prices.

In June, 1829, he sailed for Europe, but from ignorance of the peculiar features of American scenery, his pictures were regarded as exaggerations of nature, and therefore attracted but little attention. He visited Florence in 1831, but amid all the splendors of art and nature he wrote home to his friends that "he found no scenery which affected him so powerfully as that he had witnessed in the wilderness of America." When he returned to America, in 1832, the influence of Italian scenery and his studies of old Italian art had wrought so great a change in his style, that the public were disappointed in his works, and complained that the artist had lost his first freshness and originality, and that his Italian landscapes were overcharged copies from the old masters. We are beginning to feel now-and foreign critics are sometimes rudely, sometimes kindly reminding us-that while the culture of our artists may yet be best reached in older countries, the place for its exercise and result is in their own, and American art cannot be made in London or Rome, in Munich or Paris. The work by which Cole will be longest and best remembered in the art of his country, is the noble series of five pictures called "The Course of Empire," representing a nation's rise, progress, decline and fall; and the change which comes over the abandoned scenery is the one superb, complete return to the wilderness and solitude of nature. The series has been called "A great epic poem." The last, an allegorical series of four pictures, called

childhood, youth, manhood and old age, are among the most popular of his works, and through the engravings are most extensively known. Thorwaldsen visited his studio in 1841, in Rome, repeatedly to see it, and it elicited his praise. Bryant in his funeral oration says:

The conception of the series is a perfect poem. The child under the care of its guardian angel, in a boat heaped with buds and flowers, floating down a stream; the youth, with hope in his gesture and aspect, taking command of the helm; the matured man, hurried onward by the perilous rapids and eddies of the river; the aged navigator who has reached in his frail and now idle bark the mouth of the stream, and is entering the great ocean which lies before him in mysterious shadows—set before us the different stages of human life, under images of which every beholder admits the beauty and deep significance.

He died in Catskill, New York, in 1848. Shortly after his death, sixtythree of his works, belonging to different collections, were exhibited in the city of New York.

He was a writer of prose and verse of considerable merit. His life was one of singular purity, and during the latter part of it, he manifested a sincere and unostentatious piety.

In the country, is the noble series of five pictures called "The Course of Empire," representing a nation's rise, progress, decline and fall; and the change which comes over the abandoned scenery is the one superb, complete return to the wilderness and solitude of nature. The series has been called "A great epic poem." The last, an allegorical series of four pictures, called "The Voyage of Life," representing the noble series of five nected with Cole's three series of pictures. "The Course of Empire," his first series, was painted for Luman Reed, who died just before the completion of the last picture. His second, "The Voyage of Life," was painted for Samuel Ward, whose own voyage of life was over before Cole had brought his traveler safe through the river of Time to the ocean of Eternity. His third, "The Cross and the World," was painted for

himself, and the picture representing his pilgrim of the cross entering Heaven, was scarcely finished when his own spirit took its flight to those regions of bliss, in contemplation of which his soul was filled.

Hiram Powers came to Cincinnati, Ohio, when a boy, from Vermont, where he learned from a German the art of modeling in plaster, and for seven years had charge of the wax-work department in a museum. He acquired some local reputation for his busts and medallions of Adams, Jackson, Webster, Calhoun, Clay, Chief Justice Marshall, Everett, Van Buren and other distinguished Americans. In 1835 he went to Washington and was employed in modeling busts of distinguished men. With the proceeds of this work, and by the help of Mr. Nicholas Longworth of Cincinnati, he carried out, in 1837, a long-cherished desire to visit Italy, settling in Florence, where the rest of his life was spent. He invented a process of modeling in plaster, which, by obviating the necessity of taking a clay model of the subject, greatly expedites the labor of the sculptor. In 1840 he completed his "Eve," and the "Fisher Boy" a little later. The "Greek Slave," finished in 1843, the work upon which much of his fame now rests, was widely known and popular, and was exhibited in many of the cities of America. Six or eight duplicates in marble are in existence; one is in the Corcoran gallery in Washington. The first was sold for \$4000 and is now in the gallery of the Duke of Cleveland; the third copy belongs to Earl Dudley; the fourth,

purchased by Prince Demidoff for \$4000, was sold at that nobleman's death for \$11,000, to A. T. Stewart of New York. Many of his statues of Washington, Webster, Franklin, Jefferson, Calhoun and others, are in different American cities. The original Webster, lost at sea, cost \$12,000. He executed a number of other works which have been extensively repeated. We visited his studio in Florence several times, and were delighted with an exquisitely carved hand of an infant daughter of Powers; although small and simple, it is one of the most artistic and touching of any of Powers' productions.

Hawthorne, in his "Marble Faun," makes Miriam speak pleasantly of him; says Tuckerman, "Powers is an eclectic in the study of nature, and has triumphed over academic dogmas and dictation." Thorwaldsen visited his studio and pronounced his bust of Webster the best work of the kind executed in modern times. The genius of Powers is singularly beautiful, and there is something in the career of this remarkable artist which strikes us as eminently American.

Appeal fair stone,

From God's pure height of beauty against men's wrongs;

Catch up in thy divine face not alone

East's griefs, but West's, and strike and show the strong

By thunder of white silence overthrown.

(From Mr. Browning's apostrophe to the Greek Slave.)

Mr. Powers left three sons and three daughters, who are still living in Florence. We visited the studios of two of his sons in 1882—Preston and Longworth Powers—in Florence, and their

studios were crowded with numerous works, portraits, busts and ideal figures. One of his daughters has considerable artistic genius.

But Mr. Beard's recollections of Hiram Powers are the most interesting of all. These two distinguished artists were almost daily associated as young men. Powers first gave evidence of genius when getting up the "Infernal Regions" for Monsieur Dorfluille's museum. Here he displayed inventive ingenuity in creating mechanical contrivances and appliances that was amusing. Mr. Beard thinks Powers had creative genius in the mechanical arts but not in the fine arts. He was a ventriloquist, and a marvelous mimic. as well as the modeler of the most perfect wax figures that Mr. Beard has ever seen. His "Hell" was appallingly real. Great monsters, hydras, serpents and devils startled all who came within sight of "Hell." Those who crowded against the iron bars were almost knocked down with currents from electric batteries, boys and girls screamed, and women fainted outright. Beard assisted Powers in "raising hell." He used to tell Powers that he could beat him groaning if at nothing else. A bust of Washington, by Canova, inspired Powers to turn towards a higher art. He made a bust in marble of Nicholas Longworth. With Longworth's aid he went to Washington, where he modeled busts of I. O. Adams, Jackson, Webster, Calhoun, William C. Preston and others. A brother of Senator Preston-John Preston, a wealthy South Carolinian-took such a fancy to Powers that he sent him

to Italy at his own expense. "As a portrait sculptor I do not believe that Hiram Powers was excelled by any man who ever lived," says Mr. Beard, but he adds, "he was not a creator in art, only the cleverest of manual experts." This judgment, which is the general judgment of artists, does not account for such exquisite creations as the ideal busts of "Genevra" and "Proserpine," which involve something more than clear manipulation. The "Greek Slave," Mr. Beard thinks, is a partial imitation of the Venus de Medicis.

A friend says:

I first saw Mr. Powers at his studio in Florence. Italy, in December, 1866. His great fame had then almost filled the world, and I entered his presence with a feeling of embarrassment and awe. He was somewhat reserved at first, but on a second visit he was quite communicative, and especially on an evening visit at his house, to which he invited me. While studying his works, he told me that there were five copies or replicas of the "Greek Slave," then in existence, executed by his hands. The first or original "Greek Slave" was in Raby Castle, England, and was the property of the Duke of Cleveland. It was first bought from him (Powers) by a captain in the British navy for sixteen hundred dollars, and then sold to the Duke of Cleveland for quite a fabulous sum. This was after it had attracted so much attention in the London World's Fair. The second and third "Greek Slave" executed can be seen in the Corcoran Gallery in Washington, and at the residence of Mrs. A. T. Stewart in New York, In reply to the inquiry as to what suggested the subject, he said that it occurred to him while reading accounts of the sale of beautiful Circassian girls as slaves to the Turks. He intimated that his wife was his model, although it could hardly be inferred that Mrs. Powers was his sole model.

Let me say here to the criticism that the "Greek Slave" is an imitation of the "Venus de Medicis," that it is no more an imitation than Cannova's "Venus," in the Pitti Gallery, is, or than Thorwaldsen's noble "Venus" is. Any nude female figure in marble, might be called an imitation of any like famous

antique. The "Greek Slave" lives and will live. It is admired by the whole world, and especially by

women. This is enough. I next admired most in Mr. Powers' studio, his idealized heads of women of mythology, poetry and romance. His "Ginevra" and "Proserpine" represent a large list. Exquisite delicacy, softness and the most expressive suggestiveness of qualities and characteristics, were peculiar to all these busts. These, like the most of Mr. Powers' works, were sold in England. All concede that his portrait busts were admirable. His "California," now in the Metropolitan museum in Central Park, is not so successful. The figure is a little gross. The Minerva-like birth of the state of California could be represented only by an allegorical group in marble or on canvas. A single figure, with a divining-rod in one hand, and a few thorns in the other, leaves the story

As an artist Mr. Powers impressed me as he has impressed the world, but now think that he has been in earlier 'years overpraised, like most pioneers, and that while he had creative genius in art, as in all things else, it was not of the most original order. Reversing the usual conditions, he was greater in execution than in conception.

untold.

As a man, Powers reminded me more of Lincoln than any one I have ever met. There was the same rugged force and the same directness, the same strength and power in his speech, and a like disregard of appearances. His slippers were too large and much worn, and his whole dress slovenly and unartistic. But his eyes were piercing and blazing, his head well formed, and his face and figure giving evidence of the manly beauty he possessed in his youth. The savage ferocity of his utterances reminded one of Carlyle. Said he had to live abroad to avoid starving to death at home.

James H. Beard was born in Buffalo, New York, in 1814, and came to Painesville, Ohio, with his father when he was a small boy, and it was here he began his extraordinary career. He afterwards settled in Cincinnati, where he lived and painted for many years. In the early part of his career he devoted himself almost exclusively to portrait painting, and among his more prominent subjects were Henry Clay and Presidents John Q. Adams, Taylor and Harrison. The later years of his life have been exclusively devoted to painting animals, principally dogs, and as a painter of the canine species he has no superior in either Europe or America. He is called "The Landseer of America;" but some one says, "It would have been as appropriate to have called Landseer the Beard of England." Mr. Beard is another of Ohio's great geniuses who is compelled to get employment outside of this great state.

James H. Beard was the son of an old lake captain, who settled with his family in Ohio, when James was about six years old. During the period from nine to seventeen, the family lived in Painesville, where his distinguished brother, William H. Beard, was born. James H. Beard's first impulse towards art came from watching the making of the figure-head on the first steamboat that sailed on Lake Erie, which was named Walk-in-the-Water. He made rough drawings of this somewhat artistic object upon all the scraps of paper he could command. From this he tried to draw everything that he saw. He painted portraits, such as they were, in Painesville before he was seventeen. He then began to travel through the state towards Pittsburgh. He got for his heads, which were all in oil, four and five dollars each. It may be here mentioned that Mr. Beard now sells pictures for three thousand dollars, and that his "Detected Poacher" brought three thousand six hundred dollars. In these early years he lived at hotels for

one dollar and a quarter per week, which included room, board, washing and mending. He boarded at private houses, in 1830, for seventy-five cents a He went to school to Judge Reuben Hitchcock, at Ravenna, when about eighteen. He settled in Cincinnati before he was twenty-one, where he almost literally painted the town. He painted full length portraits of Hon. William Henry Harrison and Charles Hammond, who were his intimate personal friends; of his patron Salmon P. Chase and his first wife, the beautiful Miss Garness, and also portraits of many other well-known citizens. The Harrison and Hammond portraits still hang in the Cincinnati library.

President Harrison made out the nomination of Mr. Beard for charge d'affairs to Rome, but his death prevented the nomination being sent to the senate. His first ambitious composition was the "Deluge," which hung in the old Burnet house for twenty years. The first figure-piece that attracted general attention was "North Carolina Emigrants," which was developed from a sketch of a single figure made for John Howard Payne. He followed the wagons of these clay-eating emigrants far into the country, in order to paint from nature their extraordinary dress, and their clay-colored, cadaverous features. "Poor Relations," his first picture engraved, was bought and engraved by the Art Union of Cincinnati. This and "Out All Night," engraved in London, have traveled the world over. "Child and Dog," painted in 1836, now belongs to the family of the late Mrs. Stetson of New York. It was fancy's child, but his own dog. The picture was so well liked that parents asked him to paint half their children with dogs. His efforts to supply a demand made him an animal painter. In 1846, Mr. Beard first visited New York, and remained a year or more. In 1863 he again came to New York and stayed two years. Returning to Cincinnati, he prosecuted his art there until 1876, when he returned to New York to remain.

The standing of the "Beard Brothers," as artists, is very high. They have no superiors as animal painters on this continent. William H. excels in portraying the grotesque, the ludicrous, and the humorous human side of animal life. James H. makes his animals command our affection and sympathy, and instructs us in the graver lessons of human existence and truth. He is a moralist, combining some of the qualities of both Æsop and Franklin, whose dumb brutes are neither dumb nor brutes, but philosophers, heroes, knights. bullies, foster-mothers, good Samaritans, murderers or thieves. The truth of this observation is made especially clear by a recent picture representing "Jerry Crowly," of Central park, puzzling his brain over 'Darwin's Descent of Man,' with a volume of 'Pythagoras' at his feet, a human skull on his right hand and a monkey's skull on his left. No language can do justice to the It's queer, isn't it? expression on, or rather in the face of the man-monkey, who seems quite as unable to solve the problem of life as Darwin himself. This and

other really great works now in Mr. Beard's studio, at Thirty-fourth street and Broadway, New York, show that his powers are undiminished, although he has now reached the advanced age of seventy-five. He comes to the city and works with ceaseless industry day after day; his health and sight seem perfect; his intellect is not only clear, but most vigorous, which renders his comments and reminiscences concerning past events and historical men both instructive and delightful.

Among the earliest artists of Ohio, Mr. Beard recalls Aaron Corwin, who painted creditable portraits and scenes from domestic life. Corwin is said to have died in London, about 1830.

Sam Lee, who flourished in Cincinnati about 1835, was a good landscape painter, and would have been a better one had he not been cursed with a beautiful voice, which caused him to waste much of his time in society, being invited everywhere. Lee was originally a chair painter.

Mr. Tuthill, a pupil of Benjamin West, who came to Ohio from Albany, New York, was a successful artist in this earliest period of the state's history.

William H. Beard was born in Painesville, Ohio. Being the youngest son, and James H. the oldest, he thought himself somewhat imposed upon by his stronger brother. Tricks, impositions and practical jokes having been played upon him to the limit of human endurance, his good mother interfered, and told James H. that she would henceforth bring up her younger sons without his assistance. When his brother first returned home from Cincinnati, where he had had success as an artist, he looked very "natty" or dressy. He thought him a great man then, but was mistaken: now he knows him to be a great artist and cannot be mistaken.

William H. left Ohio when twenty-one, passed a year in New York and then settled in Buffalo, where he painted five or six years. When twenty-eight he went abroad, and upon his return established himself in the Studio building, on West Tenth street, New York, where he has remained for twenty-three years. Mr. Beard says his natural bent or tendency is toward the terrible or tragically grotesque in life and nature. But there was no demand for such ghastly and ghostly works, so he put humor into his pictures to make them sell. He has always loved animals, and thought he saw as much grotesque humor in the bear as anywhere in the animal king-

This modest artist seems disinclined to talk much about himself or his pictures.

The Beard Brothers are incomparably the greatest animal painters that this country has produced. The "Bears on a Bender," "Bulls and Bears of Wall Street," "The Place Hunters," and "The Consultation," are grotesque comedies on canvas, which contain more humor than could be condensed into a dozen volumes. If any artist has yet lived who can paint bears better than W. H. Beard, he has not made himself widely known.

He has the head and shaggy hair of a lion; it is worn long, and this with his prodigious breadth of shoulder, makes him one of the best known men on the streets of New York. Modesty and good morals characterize the man.

W. H. Powell was born in the city of New York in the year 1820. When seven years of age, his parents emigrated to Cincinnati. He was instructed in art by James H. Beard. At fifteen he produced an ideal picture of Roderic Dhu, the Scottish chief to whom Scott has given immortality. A year later, his "Blind Bard," from the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," attracted very general attention. A group, suggested by Byron's "Siege of Cornith," and four allegorical pictures for the Cincinnati theater, were also completed in 1837.

In 1838 Mr. Powell became the pupil of Henry Inman, and exhibited in March of that year, two portraits in the Academy of Design, New York. In 1844 his "Pawn Broker," a picture of undoubted power, received much praise, and was sold to the family of United States Senator Cheves. The following year Mr. Powell visited Europe, remaining in Paris, Florence and Rome for three years, fitting himself for the higher branches of historical painting. Among the fruits of the years following his studies in Rome, were "Salvatoa Rosa among the Brigands," "The Cattle Driver of the Roman Campagna," "A Woman of Calabria," "The Young Shepherd" (given as their first prize by the Art Union of Cincinnati), "A Neas politan Fisher," "A Mother and Child."

An historical picture, "Columbus before the Council of Salamanca," warmly commended by Washington Irv-

ing, caused Mr. Powell to be given the commission, by the national government, for the Capitol Rotunda picture, "De Soto Discovering the Mississippi." Armed with this ten thousand dollar commission, he went abroad a second time in 1848, and painted this popular historical work in paris. In Paris he enjoyed the friendship of Horace Vernet and Conture, the Duke de Morny, and other artists and celebrities, and executed portraits of Eugene Sue, Dumas Pere, Lamartine and Abdel-Kadir. Before returning home Mr. Powell painted the "Burial of De Soto," engraved by Goupil, and "Washington taking leave of his Mother." His return to Washington was followed by many orders from senators and other public men, for portraits. His next important work was the "Battle of Lake Erie" in the rotunda of the state house, at Columbus. The same work enlarged, was ordered for the National Capitol, largely through the influence of General Robert C. Schenck. This latter picture was painted in New York, where Mr. Powell established himself about 1870. He here painted portraits of General McClellan, Major Anderson, Commodore Powell, General Schenck and many others. His last work was a full length portrait of Miss Emma Abbott. He was an associate member of the National Academy. Mr. Powell was a generous liver during his prosperous days, but died poor. A friend says of him, "I can say that a more polished and agreeable gentleman could not be found in New York. He was not a great artist, but a most industrious one."

No one of our painters is more distinguished than Worthington Whittridge, who was born in Springfield, Ohio, in 1820. As soon as he was of age he went to Cincinnati to go into some kind of business. He failed in almost everything he engaged in, and finally determined to become an artist; putting himself under instruction, he soon began to paint portraits. At that time there were a number of artists residing there, and there were a number of citizens who were interested in art and artists; among them were Mr. Nicholas Longworth, Mr. John Foote, Mr. Charles Stetson, Hon. Judge Burnet, and Griffin Taylor. To these gentlemen much credit is due for so many artists springing up in Cincinnati, and for the lead Cincinnati has taken as an art centre in the Whittridge soon left Ohio and went to Europe, studying in the galleries of Dusseldorf, Belgium, Holland, Rome, London and Paris, and finally settled in New York in 1859. We remember to have seen in the Paris exposition, in 1878, two of his paintings, "A Trout Brook," and "The Platte River," which attracted much attention, and were among the best in the American exhibit. He is a great lover of nature.

His most successful pictures have been "Rocky Mountains from the Plains," 1870, owned by the Century Club, "Trout Brook in the Catskills," in the Corcoran gallery; "Old House by the Sea" and "Lake in the Catskills."

Mr. Whittridge retains a warm interest in Ohio. Mr. Whittridge says, that the general judgment of artists is that Quincy Ward's "Washington," on the sub-treasury steps, is a noble and imposing work. He thinks that Ward, a half century after his death, will be classed with Canova and Thorwaldsen.

Whittridge is a gray-bearded, dignified-looking artist, who seems scholarly and broadly cultured. He ranks in the first class of landscape painters, but there is nothing sensational about him. His social standing is high. He is a special admirer of Leutse (pronounced Lightze), who painted a superb head of him in one hour and forty minutes. Leutse's head, which has been extended into a full figure, Whittridge considers one of the best works of art in the United States.

John Q. A. Ward, America's first sculptor, was born in Urbana, Ohio, in June, 1830. His father was William Ward, a farmer, and owner of about one thousand acres of land. His mother's maiden name was MacBeth. He received his first instructions from teachers in the family, then in the village schools, and lastly, from John Ogden, a good scholar and worthy lawyer, who is still living in Urbana. An old series of the 'Encyclopedia Britannica' proved a great storehouse of knowledge to him. From childhood he worked images in clay of dogs and other animals, of objects as men on horseback, etc. He invented various contrivances, such as a miniature saw-mill, etc. The first work of art he ever saw was a copy of a head of Apollo in terra cotta, by Hiram Powers, which was owned by John H. Iames of Urbana. From sixteen to eighteen he suffered from malaria and general ill-health, and was depressed in

spirits. At the latter age, Mrs. Thomas, a married sister living in Brooklyn, New York, said to him: "Quincy, would you really like to become an artist?" His reply being a bashful "Yes," he was taken to New York in his eighteenth year, but for many weeks could not muster up courage enough to enter the door of Henry K. Browne's studio, although he was a friend of his sister's family. Finally he ventured to approach Mr. Browne and to timidly ask him if he would take him as an art student. Browne told him to go back home and model something so that he could see what he could do. He shot across to New York, bought a copy of the "Venus de Medicis," and lugged home a bag of clay over a distance of two miles, and went to work. He took his clay "Venus" to Browne and was accepted at once as a student. He worked over six years with his master, very hard. He executed a wolf's head for a fountain in Mexico, for which Browne paid him ten dollars, the first money he had ever earned. In this studio he learned all the minute details of the sculptor's art. The Frenchmen employed to assist in the mechanical expert work in connection with the erection of the equestrian "Washington," in Union Square, having "struck," Ward told Browne to discharge the whole lot, as they could complete the statue themselves. Ward says he passed more days in the bronze horse's belly than Jonah spent minutes in the belly of the whale.

The greater part of 1857 and 1858 Ward spent in Washington city, modeling busts of John P. Hale, A. H. Stevens, J. R. Giddings and Hannibal Hamlin. He came to Columbus early in 1861 with a model of a statue of Simon Kenton, hoping to obtain a commission from the state. While here he executed a bust of Governor Dennison.

His next effort was the now famous "Indian Hunter," in Central Park, which had an enormous success from the first. Six copies in bronze, reduced in size, were sold on highly remunerative terms. Then followed the execution of the principal of Ward's works in this order: "The Freedman;" Bust of Dr. Dewsy, in marble; statue, colossal, of Commodore M. C. Perry, in New York; "Seventh Regiment Soldier," bronze, heroic, in Central Park; "The Good Samaritan," statue of General Reynolds: "Shakespeare," in Central Park; "General Israel Putnam," heroic size, in Hartford; "William Gilmore Simms," bust in Charleston; General George H. Thomas," esquestrian, in Washington; "The Pilgrim," heroic, in Central Park; "Washington," bronze and colossal, in Wall street; "William E. Dodge," in New York.

Mr. Ward is now engaged on a bust of William H. Vanderbilt, and on a colossal statue of "Garfield," to be placed in Washington city by the Army of the Cumberland. He has also just completed the model of a gigantic soldier's monument for the city of Brooklyn. This last work will probably be the masterpiece of this sculptor. It illustrates our whole military history, from the Revolution to the Rebellion, including the War of 1812 and the war with Mexico. Washington, Jackson,

Scott and Grant appropriately represent the four periods.

It is by the universal judgment of American artists and art critics, Quincy Ward is placed first among American sculptors. H. K. Browne once said that "Ward had more genius than Greenough, Crawford, Powers and all the older American sculptors combined."

Eastman, Johnson, James H. Beard and other eminent artists have affirmed that Ward has passed beyond Story, Ball, Thompson and all other rivals, and is now without a peer as a sculptor. He is unquestionably the greatest artist that this country has yet produced. Numerous commissions for forty, sixty and a hundred thousand dollars now await his execution.

Ward says that George Hite, a native of Urbana who painted miniature portraits in Cincinnati and through Ohio, all over the south and in New York, was one of the best miniature portrait painters we have had. He painted an excellent portrait of Ward's wife. He died at Morrisania, near New York, in 1880. Ward executed, without charge, a bust of Mr. Hite, which is now over his grave.

Edgar M. Ward, brother of Quincy, and a native of Urbana, has had very marked success in New York and in Paris as a genre and figure painter. His pictures indicate the possession of rare genius, and give promise of high future distinction. He is now about thirty-three. Witt says "Edgar Ward is a strong and original figure painter, and may in time become as eminent as his brother Quincy."

William P. Brannon came to Cincinnati about 1840; he became a portrait painter of decided ability. During this early period he painted a life-size head of Dr. Lyman Beecher, which, with many others of that day, showed great promise of future eminence; but an indolent nature, and a spirit thoroughly Bohemian, prevented him from reaping the reward of his early promises. About 1860, he became a contributor to the daily press, and wrote some verses, which since his death have been published in book form entitled: "Vagaries of Van Dyke Brown," the latter his nom de plume. He died in Cincinnati about 1864-5.

James Cookins was a native of Terre Haute, Indiana. After studying in Munich for a couple of years, he returned to this country and opened a studio in Cincinnati, about 1861. He showed positive talent as a landscape painter, and a wonderful talent in illustrating fairy tales—his ideality invention—knew no bounds. About 1865 he married a Miss Cora Donnelly of Terre Haute, and returned to Munich, where he remained some five years. Since his return to this country, he has made his home in Chicago.

Jasper Lawman was born in Xenia, Ohio, in 1825, and went to Cincinnati when a lad of fourteen years of age. He painted a great number of landscapes of Ohio river scenes. He moved from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, where he has since resided. Many of his pictures represent some of the finest scenery in the west, and are in possession of some of the leading citizens of Pittsburgh.

A. S. Wyant was born in Tuscarawas county. Ohio, just fifty years ago. His father was a farmer who was somewhat ingenious. He remembers as a child having marked barn doors, walls and everything with charcoal and pencil sketches of improbable animals. He went, late in boyhood, from the place of his nativity to Defiance. When twenty-one years of age he sailed on a canal boat from Defiance to Cincinnati. where he arrived with one dollar and eighty cents in his pocket, and spent one dollar of this for 'Ruskin's Elements of Drawing.' He received his first aid and encouragement from Emile Bott, a clever German artist, who lived six or seven years in Cincinnati and then removed to Pittsburgh. Bott gave him the use of his studio free of charge, although he was himself poor. He then thought that Bott painted good pictures.

Wyant passed a year in Lexington, Kentucky, and two years in Louisville, painting portraits. Came to New York from Cincinnati twenty-three years ago. Since then he has had fair success, has had pictures in almost all academy

exhibitions.

Wyant's Irish landscapes, from sketches made while in Ireland, are honest, meritorious pictures, and much admired by the discriminating. As a painter of wild and rugged scenery, Wyant excels.

R. S. Duncanson, a landscape painter of some promise, died in Cincinnati about 1876.

William Young, a native of Cincinnati, studied at Dusseldorf and Munich. He opened a studio in Cincinnati about 1860. Devoted his time and talents to painting landscapes. Died there about 1877.

T. C. Webber, portrait and genre painter, has been for thirty or more years one of the leading portrait painters of Cincinnati. His latest and most ambitious works are three large paintings, whose subject is "Rip Van Winkle,' as illustrated by Jefferson. One of these pictures has lately been bought to find a home in the Art Museum, Wyant speaks highly of him as an artist who painted good pictures. One of his paintings is the McCook family in Washington, and there is a small exquisite landscape in the Corcoran gallery

Thomas Lindsay, landscape painter, opened a studio in Cincinnati about 1856-7 He showed marked talent in his early years. His numerous works are well known there.

Henry Kemper, landscape painter, is a native of Cincinnati. He studied a couple of years in Dusseldorf, and opened a sudio in Cincinnati about 1858. His early works gave promise of a brilliant future, but these promises have not altogether been realized.

John J. Ennekin was born in Minster, Ohio, in 1841. He received lessons in drawing in St. Mary's college, Cincinnati. Went to Europe in 1872. He now resides in Boston. His paintings are often seen at the rooms of the Boston Art Club.

John R. Tait was born in Cincinnati in 1834. He showed great artistic talent when a child, and went abroad in 1852 and again in 1859. In 1871-72 he received the first class medals of the Cincinnati Industrial Exhibition. Hon. William Groesbeck of Cincinnati has one of his paintings. Some one has said of one of his paintings—of a large landscape with cattle—"that it reminds one of the best examples of the old Dutch painters, without any sacrifice, however, of the artist's individuality." He paints both game and domestic animals remarkably realistic, and with an inventive fancy his own.

J. H. Twatchman was born in Cincinnati in 1853. He began his studies in the School of Design in Cincinnati, and went to Europe in 1875. He is an artist of decided ability and perseverance.

W. H. Mahrman of Cincinnati, is an artist of much promise in figure painting. He studied in Munich. Devotes himself, I think, wholly to water colors. One says of him, "the realistic vigor of his work is quite exceptional among our water color painters, and it is expected that he will become a master in this art."

Henry Kirke Browne spent three years in Cincinnati, where in 1837 his first marble bust was executed. His statue of Washington in Union Square, New York, the first bronze statue executed in this country, was unveiled July 4, 1876. W. H. Beard spoke in warmest eulogy of Browne; he said this statue of Washington would live. His statue of DeWitt Clinton, in bronze, is in Greenwood cemetery. His equestrian statue of General Scott, ordered by congress, and one of General Greene,

ordered by the state of Rhode Island, are among his later works.

Shobel Clevinger was born in Middletown, Ohio, in 1812, and went to Cincinnati, when a boy, to learn the stonecutter's trade. He developed a promising sculptor, and went to Boston, where he made statues of Clay, Webster, and others, which attracted so much attention that he was induced to go to Italy to study. He died at sea while returning to this country. If he had lived, he would no doubt have taken a high position as an artist.

W. L. Sontag is a native of Ohio, and about twenty years ago lived in Cincinnati; he then went to New York. Tuckerman says:

His paintings illustrate the picturesque scenery of western Virginia. He has traveled in Europe and painted some memorable Italian views—compositions embodying all the traits, classic, aborescent and atmospheric, with much accuracy and emphasis. Differing from many of our landscape artists, he has a marked individuality of effect and color.

He spent considerable of his time in Italy, and many of his paintings are owned by lovers of landscape pictures in the east.

Miner K. Kellogg, of Cincinnati, is another distinguished artist. He resided a long time in Florence, and has painted national representative portraits, as the Circassian, the Greek, the Jewish and Moorish. One of his portraits is that of General Scott, in the New York City hall. His "Greek Girl," "Philosopher" and "Moor" are in the collections of C. W. Riggs of Washington. When in this country, he exhibited and sold a picture remarkable for its

flesh tints, and perhaps objectionable for its nude character, representing an eastern beauty reposing after her bath. Whittridge says:

Kellogg was at one time associated with Hiram Powers. That Kellogg painted good portraits and fancy pictures; his "Fisher Boy" was admirable. Mr. Kellogg's father was at one time the largest merchant tailor in Cincinnati.

Mr. Kellogg is well known as an expert in regard to the old masters, of whose works he has quite an extensive and valuable collection, which are now in the hands of Mr. L. E. Holden of Cleveland, who contemplates building a gallery for their reception at no distant day. M. Kellogg is about seventy-five years of age; he has been a successful portrait painter and really deserves great credit for his work among pioneers of art in Ohio, in a day when there was in this country far less appreciation of art than now. He now resides in Cleveland.

A favorite Cincinnati artist, Thomas Buchanan Read, was born in Ohio in 1822, and is known both as an artist

and poet. He came to Cincinnati at the age of seventeen. He entered a sculptor's studio, and also devoted himself to painting. He went to New York in 1841, and in 1850 to Europe, studying in Rome and Florence. Of his ideal pictures, the "Lost Pleiad" and the "Water Sprite" are the most characteristic. His portrait of George Peabody is in the institute, Baltimore, Maryland. His "Longfellow's Children," in a group, show his wonderful power as an artist, and they have been engraved and photographed, and we see them everywhere. The tone of his mind is essentially poetical. He has strong sympathies with beauty, both in nature and in expression, which find fluent utterance in verse, of which he has published several volumes. Beard thinks Read was both poet and painter of great merit. Thought some of his poetry superb.

On his return from Europe to Cincinnati, he died in New York a few years since.

FRANCIS C. SESSIONS.

Note.—The author of this paper has used in its preparation 'Tuckerman's Book of Artists,' Art in America,' and Artists of the Nineteenth Century.'

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A STATE.

T.

A QUARTER of a century is a short period in the development of a state. Ordinarily it would occupy a small space in the growth of a government and the unfolding of a civilization possessing the elements of permanence and value. But time is not so important a factor in the making of history now as in the early ages of society. The number and importance of events are the main elements in calculating the consequence of an historical epoch. Judged by this standard, the first twenty-five years' history of Kansas-one of our younger American commonwealthshas a value greater than can be crowded into the records of many states and governments in a century of time. I propose to write a series of sketches relating to the personal history and public acts of some of the representative men and rulers of Kansas in the first quarter century of the history of this state that closed on the twenty-ninth of January last. The articles should have more than a local interest, for the actors moved as they were moved upon by a mighty impulse that made their acts and the history of the state in its formative periods national in scope, influence and results.

Kansas history is without a parallel. The travail of its birth, the ups and downs of its weird, wayward and wonderful life, the grandeur of its growth and the mystery of its development create a volume in the first quarter century of its history, every page of which is illumined with grand, heroic deeds, more inspiring than an epic poem. War has its compensations, and blood other victories than the crown of martyrdom. "Bleeding Kansas" won a crown that represented an ideal sentiment and something of the highest value besides. The Indian raids, the grasshoppers, when the surface of whole counties and districts became a moving, living mass, and the very soil seemed to have changed its nature and become instinct with life, and all vegetation was devoured, eaten up, and railroad trains were stopped by the "burden" of the grasshopper, yet was the soil fertilized and the state enriched with a stupendous scheme of advertising; and the drouth of 1860 did its perfect work as an advertising medium, for its like had never before or since been known in any American state.

Why should not the country become widely known when the parched earth for nine months received not a drop of

water from the molten sky, and great seams and fissures were formed in the earth that made overland travel dangerous as well as difficult. That a prohibition wave should roll over such a state with another advertising boom is not strange, for of water no Kansan can get too much, at least such was the thought a quarter of a century ago. Thus advertised, it is not singular that it should be said of Kansas that she bleeds one year, begs the next, and brags the third. Another notable fact is true of Kansas that cannot be said of any other state in the Union, that in the first quarter century of her growth she has 1,268,562 population, a valuation of \$237,020,391.27, over 4,000 miles of operated railway, the most munificently endowed common school system, and her governors are all living, hale, robust, healthy and in active busi-Robinson, Carney, Crawford, Harvey, Osborn, Anthony, St. John, Glick and Martin, all except Harvey are living in Kansas, and each has apparently from ten to twenty or more years of active business life in reserve. During the last ten years her population has increased at an average of 74,021 each year, 6,168 per month, 1,542 per week, or over 200 per day. The last ten years show an increment of 740,213.

Where millions of Buffalo fattened and fed upon the rich and nutritious prairie grass, great herds of cattle are ranging, and soon every one of the more than 25,000,000 acres of rich lands in western Kansas will be utilized for the growing of stock, where the writer has traveled "from early morn till dewy eve" in a gov-

ernment ambulance without ever being out of sight of the countless herds of Buffalo, the prairies as far as the eye could reach being literally black with those bushy and shaggy-browed monarchs of the plains. And now a government report makes record of but two hundred buffalo left of the countless herds that roamed over western Kansas within the last fifteen years. There are under cultivation, including prairie under fence, 14,252,815 acres; number of acres in farms, 23,034,824; present cash value of farms, including improvement, \$408,073,454; value of farming implements and machinery, \$9,604,117. The total product of winter and spring wheat for 1885 is 10,772,181 bushels, valued at \$6,831,381. The number of bushels of corn produced were 177,-350,703, valued at \$40,428,337.02. There are in bearing 4,195,486 apple, 116,271 pear, 5,511,629 peach, 400,018 plum and 979,366 cherry trees, while the statistics show a greater number of each variety not in bearing, having but recently been planted. These frozen facts from a material standpoint illustrate the rapidity with which industrial history has been made in this tenantless and untilled tract of twenty-five years

But in those higher idealizations of liberty loving and patriotic sentiment and emotions that move humanity, Kansas crowns her work in the short period of twenty-five years. Unlike most states, Kansas, except perhaps in the case of Osborn and Harvey, does not promote her governors. She retires them and tells them to go to

work. The routine of gradation usual in most states is from the lieutenantgovernorship to the gubernatorial chair, thence to the senate. Kansas governors have been compelled to be content with executive honors except Osborn and Harvey, the former being made minister to Chili and transferred to the wider field of minister plenipotentiary to Brazil, and the latter elected for a term to the United States senate. The first governor of Kansas was Charles Robinson. He was unanimously elected governor under the Topeka constitution. But this was one of the multitudinous constitutions under which Kansas did not get into the Union, and the election was one of many Kansas elections that did not count. Under the Wyandotte constitution he was chosen governor, and upon the admission of the state, January 20, 1861, was inaugurated as chief executive. No better man could have been selected to lay the foundations of a state, for his mind is creative, original and vigorous. He rarely works by copy. He belongs to the class of minds that originate and think out plans. Precedents and text books have little authority with men of his stamp of thought. An inchoate state was to be formed from most incongruous elements. It requires genius and originality to construct states, formulate laws and write constitutions and organic acts. It requires men of Robinson's originality, vigor and independence to do this work and do it acceptably and well. The state was born in the throes of a revolu-The picket guard fought the battle on the plains of Kansas that cul-

minated at Appomattox. Such an industrial, social and political revolution the world had never witnessed as the Robinsons and their confreres fomented upon the western bank of the Missouri and along the valleys of the Kaw and the Maries Des Cgynes. The passions of fierce border conflict had to be allayed. The theories of dreamers and sentimentalists must be boiled over and the refuse allowed to float away with other debris. Men of all classes, sorts and conditions had rushed to Kansas. The speculator, the idealist, the cold, clear-headed man of business, the politician, the poet and the scholar came, some to see the fun, some to help build a state, some to make money, more for political preferment and get notoriety if not reputation, and in the early stages the vast majority to raise the devil! These incongruous, cosmopolitan but in many instances naturally antagonistic elements had to be moulded into a compact and solidified state.

That Governor Robinson's work was well done a grateful people readily acknowledge, and he lives to see from all these warring, discordant and belligerent elements the consummate flower of a perfect civilization blooming in beauty and possessing all the characteristics of perennial growth and endurance. Of course he had his enemies. Men cannot live in such times and be participants in such events and stand on the left side of ciphers and be counted without creating enmities, jealousies and bitter antagonisms. He was impeached, by the house, but on his trial by the senate no evidence was adduced

to connect him with any offense or illegal transaction, and it was clearly a case of malicious prosecution, instigated by political opponents. His good name was left wholly untarnished by this endeavor to smirch it.

Governor Robinson was born at Hardwick, Massachusetts, July 21, 1818. and consequently will be sixty-eight years of age next July. He received a good common school and academic education, and two years' drill at Amherst college. His father was strictly religious and intensely anti-slavery. Charles Robinson inherited his father's hatred of slavery, but gave his father's religion rather the go-by. On religious subjects he is considered heterodox and independent and liberal. For the great fundamental principles of Christianity in their application and life work, whereever they improve society and make better men and women, he has the strongest sympathy. He gives liberally to the churches and is on good terms with the preachers. There is but little of the ideal and sentimental in his nature. His life has been spent in dealing with men in the practical application of principles rather than sentimental theorizings about ultimate truths. In philosophy he would be a Bacon rather than a Descartes. The poetry of Greece and the speculations of Plato have little charm or attraction for men of his stamp. It may be mentioned as a somewhat curious fact of the nine governors and seven senators and twelve congressmen during the last twenty-five years Kansas has but one senator, Pomeroy (ex-senator), and An-

derson, Haskell and Morrill (congressmen) who have been identified with any church organization as members. None, however, can be said to be openly heretical, though Governor Robinson and Senator Ingalls are so charged. But I think the allegation is at fault. Governor Robinson is liberal to the churches, and fully recognizes the great and imperishable trusts committed to their hands, and the important work with which they are charged. Senator Ingalls, it is claimed, is an agnostic, and his famous funeral oration on Ben Hill is cited as proof. But if his critics had conversed with him as often as the writer has upon these great and lofty themes, and had heard his earnest expression of a wish to be assured of a complete verity of the divine and sublime truths his mother taught him and his brother preaches with such earnest, eloquent and sincere simplicity, and had visited with him the grand woods around Washington, and felt the inspiration of contact and communion with nature, as his poetic soul took in the sublimity of the faith the Christian teaches, they would think Senator Ingalls to be a very harmless and innocent sort of agnostic. If to aspire to the reception without the hypocritical egoism of professing their comprehension of truths, unuttered and unexpressed, unrevealable and unknowable under existing conditions, be heretical and agnostical, Ingalls is indeed a prime agnostic and erudite heretic. That he scoffs at religion or derides the beliefs and assumed knowledge by some of things he cannot comprehend is not true.

Leaving college on account of ill health, and his eyes failing him from hard study, Governor Robinson walked forty miles to consult a celebrated physician, Dr. Twichell of Keene, New Hampshire, and there became so sensibly impressed with both the quackeries of medicine as so often practiced and the real utility and blessings to humanity of the healing art practiced as a science, he determined to study medicine. After a thorough course of preparatory study, the young medical student entered for a course of lectures at Woodstock, Vermont, and Pittsfield, Massachusetts, graduating at the latter school and receiving his diploma with the high honors of the class. Subsequently he became connected with the celebrated Dr. J. G. Holland, in the management of a hospital. In 1849, with failing health, he started out as physician to a colony bound for California overland. The colony arrived at Kansas City April 10, 1849, and on the tenth day of May left with ox and mule teams by the Kansas valley route for the land

Where the moor and the mountain
Were sparkling with treasures
No language hath told,
Where the wave of the river
And the spray of the fountain
Were bright with the glitter of genuine gold.

On May 11, thirty-seven years ago, riding his horse in the lead of the colony of gold seekers, Governor Robinson ascended Mount Oread, at Lawrence, where now stands the State University of Kansas, whose regent he has been for thirteen consecutive years, during and since its establishment, and for

which he has always been a most liberal and generous as well as intelligent and valued friend. This identical land, six years afterward, he preëmpted, and in his note-book wrote that if the land was opened to settlement and entry he would go no further, as there seemed to be gold enough for all human wants in the rich alluvial soil of the Kaw valley, and poetry and beauty enough in the grand rolling prairies beyond to fill the soul of poet, painter and artist combined. He remained two years in California, and, like most Californians of those days, followed a variety of occupations - miner, restaurant keeper. editor of a paper and member of the legislature. He returned to Massachusetts and in 1852 commenced the publication of the Fitchburg News, which he continued for two years.

With the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and the immense excitement that followed the organization of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, he was sent out by the New England Aid society to Kansas, as their confidential agent, charged with saving Kansas to freedom. In the darkest hours of the long struggle and conflict, as well as in the brightest moments of victory, Governor Robinson was the one safe counselor and leader of the Free State forces. He was admirably equipped for this mission.

His California experience had rounded and ripened a robust nature, and the perils that the hero of the squatter troubles had passed through in that strange combination of craft and cunning, of virtue and vice, of bravery and

pusillanimity, that marked the incipient stages of California society, fitted and schooled Governor Robinson for his Kansas work. In the "Wakarusa War." when Lawrence, six hundred strong, was besieged and beleaguered by an opposing force of twelve hundred, Dr. Robinson, as he was called in those days, was chosen major-general of the Free State party. He constructed forts and rifle pits, and showed no little budding military genius. But as a negotiator, pacificator and diplomat Robinson excelled. His was always the Fabian policy. He desired only to make Kansas a free state. He never sought collision with United States forces, and wanted Kansas free under the forms of law. He was charged with this mission. He was not particular about the tools to do it with. He would use the Democratic party as soon as any other agency or organization. Robinson has never been a partisan. He is too independent to be a political partisan. Although the recognized leader of the Free State forces, the venom of the opposition was not expended on him. It was not Robruffians sought when they massacred, in cold blood, one hundred and eighty of Lawrence's inoffensive and harmless citizens. Robinson never sympathized with John Brown's wild, crazy, cruel and murderous intentions and acts. Late attempts have been made to so identify the first Free State governor. The effort is futile and fruitless. John Brown never had the confidence of the Robinsons, Lanes, Parrots, Pomerovs and other early Free State leaders. His

ways were not their ways. He never assumed the dignity of a command. He only led a squad. He committed murders on Pottawatomie creek. He was never suffered to lead on the Wakarusa or control in the councils of a freedom-loving Lawrence.

In 1855 the Free State men had been driven from the polls. Robinson was among the first to repudiate and disown the authority of the bogus laws. He was unanimously chosen a delegate to a convention which met at Topeka to formulate a state government. General Sumner dispersed the increscent Solons. In 1856, from May till September, he was a prisoner, charged with treason, at Lecompton. He was twice elected governor under the Topeka constitution, which was rejected by the U.S. senate. In 1861 he was elected the first governor of the state. In 1872 he was chosen a member of the lower house of the state legislature. In 1874 he was elected state senator, and reëlected in 1876. At the last election he came within forty-three votes of beating his opponent for the state senate, in a vote wherein the party majority inson, but Lane, that the Quantrell of his opponent is about fifteen hundred.

> Governor Robinson has been twice married. By his first wife, Miss Sarah Adams, daughter of a highly respected Massachusetts farmer, two children were born. Both died in infancy. His first wife died in 1846. October 30, 1851, he was married to Miss Sarah T. D. Lawrence, daughter of a distinguished Massachusetts lawyer, and connected with the celebrated Lawrence family of that state. He has no children by his second wife. Mrs. Robinson is a lady

antique. The "Greek Slave" lives and will live. It is admired by the whole world, and especially by women. This is enough.

I next admired most in Mr. Powers' studio, his idealized heads of women of mythology, poetry and romance. His "Ginevra" and "Proserpine" represent a large list. Exquisite delicacy, softness and the most expressive suggestiveness of qualities and characteristics, were peculiar to all these busts. These, like the most of Mr. Powers' works, were sold in England. All concede that his portrait busts were admirable. His "California," now in the Metropolitan museum in Central Park, is not so successful. The figure is a little gross. The Minerva-like birth of the state of California could be represented only by an allegorical group in marble or on canvas. A single figure, with a divining-rod in one hand, and a few thorns in the other, leaves the story

As an artist Mr. Powers impressed me as he has impressed the world, but now think that he has been in earlier years overpraised, like most pioneers, and that while he had creative genius in art, as in all things else, it was not of the most original order. Reversing the usual conditions, he was greater in execution than in conception.

As a man, Powers reminded me more of Lincoln than any one I have ever met. There was the same rugged force and the same directness, the same strength and power in his speech, and a like disregard of appearances. His slippers were too large and much worn, and his whole dress slovenly and unartistic. But his eyes were piercing and blazing, his head well formed, and his face and figure giving evidence of the manly beauty he possessed in his youth. The savage ferocity of his utterances reminded one of Carlyle. Said he had to live abroad to avoid starving to death at home.

James H. Beard was born in Buffalo, New York, in 1814, and came to Painesville, Ohio, with his father when he was a small boy, and it was here he began his extraordinary career. He afterwards settled in Cincinnati, where he lived and painted for many years. In the early part of his career he devoted painting, and among his more prominent subjects were Henry Clay and these early years he lived at hotels for

Presidents John Q. Adams, Taylor and Harrison. The later years of his life have been exclusively devoted to painting animals, principally dogs, and as a painter of the canine species he has no superior in either Europe or America. He is called "The Landseer of America;" but some one says. "It would have been as appropriate to have called Landseer the Beard of England." Mr. Beard is another of Ohio's great geniuses who is compelled to get employment outside of this great state.

James H. Beard was the son of an old lake captain, who settled with his family in Ohio, when James was about six years old. During the period from nine to seventeen, the family lived in Painesville, where his distinguished brother, William H. Beard, was born. James H. Beard's first impulse towards art came from watching the making of the figure-head on the first steamboat that sailed on Lake Erie, which was named Walk-in-the-Water. He made rough drawings of this somewhat artistic object upon all the scraps of paper he could command. From this he tried to draw everything that he saw. He painted portraits, such as they were, in Painesville before he was seventeen. He then began to travel through the state towards Pittsburgh. He got for his heads, which were all in oil, four and five dollars each. It may be here mentioned that Mr. Beard now sells pictures for three thousand dollars, and himself almost exclusively to portrait that his "Detected Poacher" brought three thousand six hundred dollars. In

one dollar and a quarter per week, which included room, board, washing and mending. He boarded at private houses, in 1830, for seventy-five cents a week. He went to school to Judge Reuben Hitchcock, at Ravenna, when about eighteen. He settled in Cincinnati before he was twenty-one, where he almost literally painted the town. He painted full length portraits of Hon. William Henry Harrison and Charles Hammond, who were his intimate personal friends; of his patron Salmon P. Chase and his first wife, the beautiful Miss Garness, and also portraits of many other well-known citizens. The Harrison and Hammond portraits still hang in the Cincinnati library.

President Harrison made out the nomination of Mr. Beard for charge d'affairs to Rome, but his death prevented the nomination being sent to the senate. His first ambitious composition was the "Deluge," which hung in the old Burnet house for twenty The first figure-piece that attracted general attention was "North Carolina Emigrants," which was developed from a sketch of a single figure made for John Howard Payne. He followed the wagons of these clay-eating emigrants far into the country, in order to paint from nature their extraordinary dress, and their clay-colored, cadaver-"Poor Relations," his ous features. first picture engraved, was bought and engraved by the Art Union of Cincinnati. This and "Out All Night," engraved in London, have traveled the in 1836, now belongs to the family of lem of life as Darwin himself. This and

the late Mrs. Stetson of New York. It was fancy's child, but his own dog. The picture was so well liked that parents asked him to paint half their children with dogs. His efforts to supply a demand made him an animal painter. In 1846, Mr. Beard first visited New York, and remained a year or more. In 1863 he again came to New York and stayed two years. Returning to Cincinnati, he prosecuted his art there until 1876, when he returned to New York to remain.

The standing of the "Beard Brothers," as artists, is very high. They have no superiors as animal painters on this continent. William H. excels in portraying the grotesque, the ludicrous, and the humorous human side of animal life. James H. makes his animals command our affection and sympathy, and instructs us in the graver lessons of human existence and truth. He is a moralist, combining some of the qualities of both Æsop and Franklin, whose dumb brutes are neither dumb nor brutes, but philosophers, heroes, knights, bullies, foster-mothers, good Samaritans, murderers or thieves. The truth of this observation is made especially clear by a recent picture representing "Jerry Crowly," of Central park, puzzling his brain over 'Darwin's Descent of Man,' with a volume of 'Pythagoras' at his feet, a human skull on his right hand and a monkey's skull on his left. No language can do justice to the It's queer, isn't it? expression on, or rather in the face of the man-monkey, who world over. "Child and Dog," painted seems quite as unable to solve the probother really great works now in Mr. Beard's studio, at Thirty fourth street and Broadway, New York, show that his powers are undiminished, although he has now reached the advanced age of seventy-five. He comes to the city and works with ceaseless industry day after day; his health and sight seem perfect; his intellect is not only clear, but most vigorous, which renders his comments and reminiscences concerning past events and historical men both instructive and delightful.

Among the earliest artists of Ohio, Mr. Beard recalls Aaron Corwin, who painted creditable portraits and scenes from domestic life. Corwin is said to have died in London, about 1830.

Sam Lee, who flourished in Cincinnati about 1835, was a good landscape painter, and would have been a better one had he not been cursed with a beautiful voice, which caused him to waste much of his time in society, being invited everywhere. Lee was originally a chair painter.

Mr. Tuthill, a pupil of Benjamin West, who came to Ohio from Albany, New York, was a successful artist in this earliest period of the state's history.

William H. Beard was born in Painesville, Ohio. Being the youngest son, and James H. the oldest, he thought himself somewhat imposed upon by his stronger brother. Tricks, impositions and practical jokes having been played upon him to the limit of human endurance, his good mother interfered, and told James H. that she would henceforth bring up her younger sons without his assistance. When his brother first re-

turned home from Cincinnati, where he had had success as an artist, he looked very "natty" or dressy. He thought him a great man then, but was mistaken: now he knows him to be a great artist and cannot be mistaken.

William H. left Ohio when twenty-one, passed a year in New York and then settled in Buffalo, where he painted five or six years. When twenty-eight he went abroad, and upon his return established himself in the Studio building, on West Tenth street, New York, where he has remained for twenty-three years. Mr. Beard says his natural bent or tendency is toward the terrible or tragically grotesque in life and nature. But there was no demand for such ghastly and ghostly works, so he put humor into his pictures to make them sell. He has always loved animals, and thought he saw as much grotesque humor in the bear as anywhere in the animal king-

This modest artist seems disinclined to talk much about himself or his pictures.

The Beard Brothers are incomparably the greatest animal painters that this country has produced. The "Bears on a Bender," "Bulls and Bears of Wall Street," "The Place Hunters," and "The Consultation," are grotesque comedies on canvas, which contain more humor than could be condensed into a dozen volumes. If any artist has yet lived who can paint bears better than W. H. Beard, he has not made himself widely known.

He has the head and shaggy hair of a lion; it is worn long, and this with his prodigious breadth of shoulder, makes him one of the best known men on the streets of New York. Modesty and good morals characterize the man.

W. H. Powell was born in the city of New York in the year 1820. When seven years of age, his parents emigrated to Cincinnati. He was instructed in art by James H. Beard. At fifteen he produced an ideal picture of Roderic Dhu, the Scottish chief to whom Scott has given immortality. A year later, his "Blind Bard," from the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," attracted very general attention. A group, suggested by Byron's "Siege of Cornith," and four allegorical pictures for the Cincinnati theater, were also completed in 1837.

In 1838 Mr. Powell became the pupil of Henry Inman, and exhibited in March of that year, two portraits in the Academy of Design, New York. In 1844 his "Pawn Broker," a picture of undoubted power, received much praise, and was sold to the family of United States Senator Cheves. The following year Mr. Powell visited Europe, remaining in Paris, Florence and Rome for three years, fitting himself for the higher branches of historical painting. Among the fruits of the years following his studies in Rome, were "Salvatoa Rosa among the Brigands," "The Cattle Driver of the Roman Campagna," "A Woman of Calabria," "The Young Shepherd" (given as their first prize by the Art Union of Cincinnati), "A Neapolitan Fisher," "A Mother and Child."

An historical picture, "Columbus before the Council of Salamanca," warmly commended by Washington Irv-

ing, caused Mr. Powell to be given the commission, by the national government, for the Capitol Rotunda picture, "De Soto Discovering the Mississippi." Armed with this ten thousand dollar commission, he went abroad a second time in 1848, and painted this popular historical work in paris. In Paris he enjoyed the friendship of Horace Vernet and Conture, the Duke de Morny, and other artists and celebrities, and executed portraits of Eugene Sue, Dumas Pere, Lamartine and Abdel-Kadir. Before returning home Mr. Powell painted the "Burial of De Soto," engraved by Goupil, and "Washington taking leave of his Mother." His return to Washington was followed by many orders from senators and other public men, for portraits. His next important work was the "Battle of Lake Erie" in the rotunda of the state house, at Columbus. The same work enlarged, was ordered for the National Capitol, largely through the influence of General Robert C. Schenck. This latter picture was painted in New York, where Mr. Powell established himself about 1870. He here painted portraits of General McClellan, Major Anderson, Commodore Powell, General Schenck and many others. His last work was a full length portrait of Miss Emma Abbott. He was an associate member of the National Academy. Mr. Powell was a generous liver during his prosperous days, but died poor. A friend says of him, "I can say that a more polished and agreeable gentleman could not be found in New York. He was not a great artist, but a most industrious one."

No one of our painters is more distinguished than Worthington Whittridge, who was born in Springfield, Ohio, in 1820. As soon as he was of age he went to Cincinnati to go into some kind of business. He failed in almost everything he engaged in, and finally determined to become an artist; putting himself under instruction, he soon began to paint portraits: At that time there were a number of artists residing there, and there were a number of citizens who were interested in art and artists; among them were Mr. Nicholas Longworth, Mr. John Foote, Mr. Charles Stetson, Hon. Judge Burnet, and Griffin Taylor. To these gentlemen much credit is due for so many artists springing up in Cincinnati, and for the lead Cincinnati has taken as an art centre in the west. Whittridge soon left Ohio and went to Europe, studying in the galleries of Dusseldorf, Belgium, Holland, Rome, London and Paris, and finally settled in New York in 1859. We remember to have seen in the Paris exposition, in 1878, two of his paintings, "A Trout Brook," and "The Platte River," which attracted much attention, and were among the best in the American exhibit. He is a great lover of nature.

His most successful pictures have been "Rocky Mountains from the Plains," 1870, owned by the Century Club, "Trout Brook in the Catskills," in the Corcoran gallery; "Old House by the Sea" and "Lake in the Catskills."

Mr. Whittridge retains a warm interest in Ohio. Mr. Whittridge says, that the general judgment of artists is that Quincy Ward's "Washington," on the

sub-treasury steps, is a noble and imposing work. He thinks that Ward, a half century after his death, will be classed with Canova and Thorwaldsen.

Whittridge is a gray-bearded, dignified-looking artist, who seems scholarly and broadly cultured. He ranks in the first class of landscape painters, but there is nothing sensational about him. His social standing is high. He is a special admirer of Leutse (pronounced Lightze), who painted a superb head of him in one hour and forty minutes. Leutse's head, which has been extended into a full figure, Whittridge considers one of the best works of art in the United States.

John Q. A. Ward, America's first sculptor, was born in Urbana, Ohio, in June, 1830. His father was William Ward, a farmer, and owner of about one thousand acres of land. His mother's maiden name was MacBeth. He received his first instructions from teachers in the family, then in the village schools, and lastly, from John Ogden, a good scholar and worthy lawyer, who is still living in Urbana. An old series of the 'Encyclopedia Britannica' proved a great storehouse of knowledge to him. From childhood he worked images in clay of dogs and other animals, of objects as men on horseback, etc. He invented various contrivances, such as a miniature saw-mill, etc. The first work of art he ever saw was a copy of a head of Apollo in terra cotta, by Hiram Powers, which was owned by John H. James of Urbana. From sixteen to eighteen he suffered from malaria and general ill-health, and was depressed in

spirits. At the latter age, Mrs. Thomas, a married sister living in Brooklyn, New York, said to him: "Quincy, would you really like to become an artist?" His reply being a bashful "Yes," he was taken to New York in his eighteenth year, but for many weeks could not muster up courage enough to enter the door of Henry K. Browne's studio, although he was a friend of his sister's family. Finally he ventured to approach Mr. Browne and to timidly ask him if he would take him as an art student. Browne told him to go back home and model something so that he could see what he could do. He shot across to New York, bought a copy of the "Venus de Medicis," and lugged home a bag of clay over a distance of two miles, and went to work. He took his clay "Venus" to Browne and was accepted at once as a student. He worked over six years with his master, very hard. He executed a wolf's head for a fountain in Mexico, for which Browne paid him ten dollars, the first money he had ever earned. In this studio he learned all the minute details of the sculptor's art. The Frenchmen employed to assist in the mechanical expert work in connection with the erection of the equestrian "Washington," in Union Square, having "struck," Ward told Browne to discharge the whole lot, as they could complete the statue themselves. Ward says he passed more days in the bronze horse's belly than Jonah spent minutes in the belly of the whale.

The greater part of 1857 and 1858 Ward spent in Washington city, modeling busts of John P. Hale, A. H. Stevens,

J. R. Giddings and Hannibal Hamlin. He came to Columbus early in 1861 with a model of a statue of Simon Kenton, hoping to obtain a commission from the state. While here he executed a bust of Governor Dennison.

His next effort was the now famous "Indian Hunter," in Central Park, which had an enormous success from the first. Six copies in bronze, reduced in size, were sold on highly remunerative terms. Then followed the execution of the principal of Ward's works in this order: "The Freedman;" Bust of Dr. Dewsy, in marble; statue, colossal, of Commodore M. C. Perry, in New York; "Seventh Regiment Soldier," bronze, heroic, in Central Park; "The Good Samaritan," statue of General Reynolds: "Shakespeare," in Central Park; "General Israel Putnam," heroic size, in Hartford; "William Gilmore Simms," bust in Charleston: General George H. Thomas," esquestrian, in Washington; "The Pilgrim," heroic, in Central Park; "Washington," bronze and colossal, in Wall street; "William E. Dodge," in New York.

Mr. Ward is now engaged on a bust of William H. Vanderbilt, and on a colossal statue of "Garfield," to be placed in Washington city by the Army of the Cumberland. He has also just completed the model of a gigantic soldier's monument for the city of Brooklyn. This last work will probably be the masterpiece of this sculptor. It illustrates our whole military history, from the Revolution to the Rebellion, including the War of 1812 and the war with Mexico. Washington, Jackson,

Scott and Grant appropriately represent the four periods.

It is by the universal judgment of American artists and art critics, Quincy Ward is placed first among American sculptors. H. K. Browne once said that "Ward had more genius than Greenough, Crawford, Powers and all the older American sculptors combined."

Eastman, Johnson, James H. Beard and other eminent artists have affirmed that Ward has passed beyond Story, Ball, Thompson and all other rivals, and is now without a peer as a sculptor. He is unquestionably the greatest artist that this country has yet produced. Numerous commissions for forty, sixty and a hundred thousand dollars now await his execution.

Ward says that George Hite, a native of Urbana who painted miniature portraits in Cincinnati and through Ohio, all over the south and in New York, was one of the best miniature portrait painters we have had. He painted an excellent portrait of Ward's wife. He died at Morrisania, near New York, in 1880. Ward executed, without charge, a bust of Mr. Hite, which is now over his grave.

Edgar M. Ward, brother of Quincy, and a native of Urbana, has had very marked success in New York and in Paris as a genre and figure painter. His pictures indicate the possession of rare genius, and give promise of high future distinction. He is now about thirty-three. Witt says "Edgar Ward is a strong and original figure painter, and may in time become as eminent as his brother Quincy."

William P. Brannon came to Cincinnati about 1840; he became a portrait painter of decided ability. During this early period he painted a life-size head of Dr. Lyman Beecher, which, with many others of that day, showed great promise of future eminence; but an indolent nature, and a spirit thoroughly Bohemian, prevented him from reaping the reward of his early promises. About 1860, he became a contributor to the daily press, and wrote some verses, which since his death have been published in book form entitled: "Vagaries of Van Dyke Brown," the latter his nom de plume. He died in Cincinnati about 1864-5.

James Cookins was a native of Terre Haute, Indiana. After studying in Munich for a couple of years, he returned to this country and opened a studio in Cincinnati, about 1861. He showed positive talent as a landscape painter, and a wonderful talent in illustrating fairy tales—his ideality invention—knew no bounds. About 1865 he married a Miss Cora Donnelly of Terre Haute, and returned to Munich, where he remained some five years. Since his return to this country, he has made his home in Chicago.

Jasper Lawman was born in Xenia, Ohio, in 1825, and went to Cincinnati when a lad of fourteen years of age. He painted a great number of landscapes of Ohio river scenes. He moved from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, where he has since resided. Many of his pictures represent some of the finest scenery in the west, and are in possession of some of the leading citizens of Pittsburgh.

A. S. Wyant was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, just fifty years ago. His father was a farmer who was somewhat ingenious. He remembers as a child having marked barn doors, walls and everything with charcoal and pencil sketches of improbable animals. He went, late in boyhood, from the place of his nativity to Defiance. When twenty-one years of age he sailed on a canal boat from Defiance to Cincinnati, where he arrived with one dollar and eighty cents in his pocket, and spent one dollar of this for 'Ruskin's Elements of Drawing.' He received his first aid and encouragement from Emile Bott, a clever German artist, who lived six or seven years in Cincinnati and then removed to Pittsburgh. Bott gave him the use of his studio free of charge, although he was himself poor. He then thought that Bott painted good pictures.

Wyant passed a year in Lexington, Kentucky, and two years in Louisville, painting portraits. Came to New York from Cincinnati twenty-three years ago. Since then he has had fair success, has had pictures in almost all academy exhibitions.

Wyant's Irish landscapes, from sketches made while in Ireland, are honest, meritorious pictures, and much admired by the discriminating. As a painter of wild and rugged scenery, Wyant excels.

R. S. Duncanson, a landscape painter of some promise, died in Cincinnati about 1876.

William Young, a native of Cincinnati, studied at Dusseldorf and Munich. He opened a studio in Cincinnati about 1860. Devoted his time and talents to painting landscapes. Died there about 1877.

T. C. Webber, portrait and genre painter, has been for thirty or more years one of the leading portrait painters of Cincinnati. His latest and most ambitious works are three large paintings, whose subject is "Rip Van Winkle,' as illustrated by Jefferson. One of these pictures has lately been bought to find a home in the Art Museum, Wyant speaks highly of him as an artist who painted good pictures. One of his paintings is the McCook family in Washington, and there is a small exquisite landscape in the Corcoran gallery

Thomas Lindsay, landscape painter, opened a studio in Cincinnati about 1856-7 He showed marked talent in his early years. His numerous works are well known there.

Henry Kemper, landscape painter, is a native of Cincinnati. He studied a couple of years in Dusseldorf, and opened a sudio in Cincinnati about 1858. His early works gave promise of a brilliant future, but these promises have not altogether been realized.

John J. Ennekin was born in Minster, Ohio, in 1841. He received lessons in drawing in St. Mary's college, Cincinnati. Went to Europe in 1872. He now resides in Boston. His paintings are often seen at the rooms of the Boston Art Club.

John R. Tait was born in Cincinnati in 1834. He showed great artistic talent when a child, and went abroad in 1852 and again in 1859. In 1871-72 he

received the first class medals of the Cincinnati Industrial Exhibition. Hon. William Groesbeck of Cincinnati has one of his paintings. Some one has said of one of his paintings-of a large landscape with cattle-" that it reminds one of the best examples of the old Dutch painters, without any sacrifice, however, of the artist's individuality." He paints both game and domestic animals remarkably realistic, and with an inventive fancy his own.

J. H. Twatchman was born in Cincinnati in 1853. He began his studies in the School of Design in Cincinnati, and went to Europe in 1875. He is an artist of decided ability and perseverance.

W. H. Mahrman of Cincinnati, is an artist of much promise in figure painting. He studied in Munich. Devotes himself, I think, wholly to water colors. One says of him, "the realistic vigor of his work is quite exceptional among our water color painters, and it is expected that he will become a master in this art."

Henry Kirke Browne spent three years in Cincinnati, where in 1837 his first marble bust was executed. His statue of Washington in Union Square. New York, the first bronze statue executed in this country, was unveiled July 4, 1876. W. H. Beard spoke in warmest eulogy of Browne; he said this statue of Washington would live. His statue of DeWitt Clinton, in bronze, is in Greenwood cemetery. His equestrian statue of General Scott, ordered by

ordered by the state of Rhode Island, are among his later works.

Shobel Clevinger was born in Middletown, Ohio, in 1812, and went to Cincinnati, when a boy, to learn the stonecutter's trade. He developed a promising sculptor, and went to Boston. where he made statues of Clay, Webster, and others, which attracted so much attention that he was induced to go to Italy to study. He died at sea while returning to this country. If he had lived, he would no doubt have taken a high position as an artist.

W. L. Sontag is a native of Ohio, and about twenty years ago lived in Cincinnati; he then went to New York. Tuckerman says:

His paintings illustrate the picturesque scenery of western Virginia. He has traveled in Europe and painted some memorable Italian views-compositions embodying all the traits, classic, aborescent and atmospheric, with much accuracy and emphasis. Differing from many of our landscape artists, he has a marked individuality of effect and color.

He spent considerable of his time in Italy, and many of his paintings are owned by lovers of landscape pictures in the east.

Miner K. Kellogg, ot Cincinnati, is another distinguished artist. He resided a long time in Florence, and has painted national representative portraits, as the Circassian, the Greek, the Jewish and Moorish. One of his portraits is that of General Scott, in the New York City hall. His "Greek Girl," "Philosopher" and "Moor" are in the collections of C. W. Riggs of Washington. When in this country, he exhibited congress, and one of General Greene, and sold a picture remarkable for its

flesh tints, and perhaps objectionable for its nude character, representing an eastern beauty reposing after her bath. Whittridge says:

Kellogg was at one time associated with Hiram Powers. That Kellogg painted good portraits and fancy pictures; his "Fisher Boy" was admirable. Mr. Kellogg's father was at one time the largest merchant tailor in Cincinnati.

Mr. Kellogg is well known as an expert in regard to the old masters, of whose works he has quite an extensive and valuable collection, which are now in the hands of Mr. L. E. Holden of Cleveland, who contemplates building a gallery for their reception at no distant day. M. Kellogg is about seventy-five years of age; he has been a successful portrait painter and really deserves great credit for his work among pioneers of art in Ohio, in a day when there was in this country far less appreciation of art than now. He now resides in Cleveland.

A favorite Cincinnati artist, Thomas Buchanan Read, was born in Ohio in 1822, and is known both as an artist

and poet. He came to Cincinnati at the age of seventeen. He entered a sculptor's studio, and also devoted himself to painting. He went to New York in 1841, and in 1850 to Europe, studying in Rome and Florence. Of his ideal pictures, the "Lost Pleiad" and the "Water Sprite" are the most characteristic. His portrait of George Peabody is in the institute, Baltimore, Maryland. His "Longfellow's Children," in a group, show his wonderful power as an artist, and they have been engraved and photographed, and we see them everywhere. The tone of his mind is essentially poetical. He has strong sympathies with beauty, both in nature and in expression, which find fluent utterance in verse, of which he has published several volumes. Beard thinks Read was both poet and painter of great merit. Thought some of his poetry superb.

On his return from Europe to Cincinnati, he died in New York a few years

FRANCIS C. SESSIONS.

Note.—The author of this paper has used in its preparation 'Tuckerman's Book of Artists,' 'Art in America,' and Artists of the Nineteenth Century.'

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A STATE.

I.

A QUARTER of a century is a short period in the development of a state. Ordinarily it would occupy a small space in the growth of a government and the unfolding of a civilization possessing the elements of permanence and value. But time is not so important a factor in the making of history now as in the early ages of society. The number and importance of events are the main elements in calculating the consequence of an historical epoch. Judged by this standard, the first twenty-five years' history of Kansas-one of our younger American commonwealthshas a value greater than can be crowded into the records of many states and governments in a century of time. I propose to write a series of sketches relating to the personal history and public acts of some of the representative men and rulers of Kansas in the first quarter century of the history of this state that closed on the twenty-ninth of January last. The articles should have more than a local interest, for the actors moved as they were moved upon by a mighty impulse that made their acts and the history of the state in its formative periods national in scope, influence and results.

Kansas history is without a parallel. The travail of its birth, the ups and downs of its weird, wayward and wonderful life, the grandeur of its growth and the mystery of its development create a volume in the first quarter century of its history, every page of which is illumined with grand, heroic deeds, more inspiring than an epic poem. War has its compensations, and blood other victories than the crown of martyrdom. "Bleeding Kansas" won a crown that represented an ideal sentiment and something of the highest value besides. The Indian raids, the grasshoppers, when the surface of whole counties and districts became a moving, living mass, and the very soil seemed to have changed its nature and become instinct with life, and all vegetation was devoured, eaten up, and railroad trains were stopped by the "burden" of the grasshopper; yet was the soil fertilized and the state enriched with a stupendous scheme of advertising; and the drouth of 1860 did its perfect work as an advertising medium, for its like had never before or since been known in any American state.

Why should not the country become widely known when the parched earth for nine months received not a drop of

seams and fissures were formed in the earth that made overland travel dangerous as well as difficult. That a prohibition wave should roll over such a state with another advertising boom is not strange, for of water no Kansan can get too much, at least such was the thought a quarter of a century ago. Thus advertised, it is not singular that it should be said of Kansas that she bleeds one year, begs the next, and brags the third. Another notable fact is true of Kansas that cannot be said of any other state in the Union, that in the first quarter century of her growth she has 1,268,562 population, a valuation of \$237,020,391.27, over 4,000 miles of operated railway, the most munificently endowed common school system, and her governors are all living, hale, robust, healthy and in active business. Robinson, Carney, Crawford, Harvey, Osborn, Anthony, St. John, Glick and Martin, all except Harvey are living in Kansas, and each has apparently from ten to twenty or more years of active business life in reserve. During the last ten years her population has increased at an average of 74,021 each year, 6,168 per month, 1,542 per week, or over 200 per day. The last ten years show an increment of 740,213.

Where millions of Buffalo fattened and fed upon the rich and nutritious prairie grass, great herds of cattle are ranging, and soon every one of the more than 25.000,000 acres of rich lands in western Kansas will be utilized for the growing of stock, where the writer has traveled "from early morn till dewy eve" in a gov-

water from the molten sky, and great ernment ambulance without ever being out of sight of the countless herds of Buffalo, the prairies as far as the eve could reach being literally black with those bushy and shaggy-browed monarchs of the plains. And now a government report makes record of but two hundred buffalo left of the countless herds that roamed over western Kansas within the last fifteen years. There are under cultivation, including prairie under fence, 14,252,815 acres; number of acres in farms, 23,034,824; present cash value of farms, including improvement, \$408,073,454; value of farming implements and machinery, \$9,604,117. The total product of winter and spring wheat for 1885 is 10,772,181 bushels. valued at \$6,831,381. The number of bushels of corn produced were 177,-350,703, valued at \$40,428,337.02. There are in bearing 4,195,486 apple, 116,271 pear, 5,511,629 peach, 400,018 plum and 979,366 cherry trees, while the statistics show a greater number of each variety not in bearing, having but recently been planted. These frozen facts from a material standpoint illustrate the rapidity with which industrial history has been made in this tenantless and untilled tract of twenty-five years

> But in those higher idealizations of liberty loving and patriotic sentiment and emotions that move humanity. Kansas crowns her work in the short period of twenty-five years. Unlike most states, Kansas, except perhaps in the case of Osborn and Harvey, does not promote her governors. She retires them and tells them to go to

work. The routine of gradation usual in most states is from the lieutenantgovernorship to the gubernatorial chair, thence to the senate. Kansas governors have been compelled to be content with executive honors except Osborn and Harvey, the former being made minister to Chili and transferred to the wider field of minister plenipotentiary to Brazil, and the latter elected for a term to the United States senate. The first governor of Kansas was Charles Robinson. He was unanimously elected governor under the Topeka constitution. this was one of the multitudinous constitutions under which Kansas did not get into the Union, and the election was one of many Kansas elections that did not count. Under the Wyandotte constitution he was chosen governor, and upon the admission of the state, January 29, 1861, was inaugurated as chief executive. No better man could have been selected to lay the foundations of a state, for his mind is creative, original and vigorous. He rarely works by copy. He belongs to the class of minds that originate and think out plans. Precedents and text books have little authority with men of his stamp of thought. An inchoate state was to be formed from most incongruous elements. requires genius and originality to construct states, formulate laws and write constitutions and organic acts. It requires men of Robinson's originality, vigor and independence to do this work and do it acceptably and well. state was born in the throes of a revolu-The picket guard fought the battle on the plains of Kansas that cul-

minated at Appomattox. Such an industrial, social and political revolution the world had never witnessed as the Robinsons and their confreres fomented upon the western bank of the Missouri and along the valleys of the Kaw and the Maries Des Cgynes. The passions of fierce border conflict had to be allayed. The theories of dreamers and sentimentalists must be boiled over and the refuse allowed to float away with other debris. Men of all classes, sorts and conditions had rushed to Kansas. The speculator, the idealist, the cold, clear-headed man of business, the politician, the poet and the scholar came. some to see the fun, some to help build a state, some to make money, more for political preferment and get notoriety if not reputation, and in the early stages the vast majority to raise the devil! These incongruous, cosmopolitan but in many instances naturally antagonistic elements had to be moulded into a compact and solidified state.

That Governor Robinson's work was well done a grateful people readily acknowledge, and he lives to see from all these warring, discordant and belligerent elements the consummate flower of a perfect civilization blooming in beauty and possessing all the characteristics of perennial growth and endurance. Of course he had his enemies. Men cannot live in such times and be participants in such events and stand on the left side of ciphers and be counted without creating enmities, jealousies and bitter antagonisms. He was impeached, by the house, but on his trial by the senate no evidence was adduced

to connect him with any offense or illegal transaction, and it was clearly a case of malicious prosecution, instigated by political opponents. His good name was left wholly untarnished by this endeavor to smirch it.

derson, Haskell and Morrill (congressmen) who have been identified with any church organization as members. None, however, can be said to be openly heretical, though Governor Robinson and Senator Ingalls are

Governor Robinson was born at Hardwick, Massachusetts, July 21, 1818, and consequently will be sixty-eight years of age next July. He received a good common school and academic education, and two years' drill at Amherst college. His father was strictly religious and intensely anti-slavery. Charles Robinson inherited his father's hatred of slavery, but gave his father's religion rather the go-by. On religious subjects he is considered heterodox and independent and liberal. For the great fundamental principles of Christianity in their application and life work, whereever they improve society and make better men and women, he has the strongest sympathy. He gives liberally to the churches and is on good terms with the preachers. There is but little of the ideal and sentimental in his nature. His life has been spent in dealing with men in the practical application of principles rather than sentimental theorizings about ultimate truths. In philosophy he would be a Bacon rather than a Descartes. The poetry of Greece and the speculations of Plato have little charm or attraction for men of his stamp. It may be mentioned as a somewhat curious fact of the nine governors and seven senators and twelve congressmen during the last twenty-five years Kansas has but one senator, Pomeroy (ex-senator), and An-

men) who have been identified with any church organization as members. None, however, can be said to be openly heretical, though Governor Robinson and Senator Ingalls are so charged. But I think the allegation is at fault. Governor Robinson is liberal to the churches, and fully recognizes the great and imperishable trusts committed to their hands, and the important work with which they are charged. Senator Ingalls, it is claimed, is an agnostic, and his famous funeral oration on Ben Hill is cited as proof. But if his critics had conversed with him as often as the writer has upon these great and lofty themes, and had heard his earnest expression of a wish to be assured of a complete verity of the divine and sublime truths his mother taught him and his brother preaches with such earnest, eloquent and sincere simplicity, and had visited with him the grand woods around Washington, and felt the inspiration of contact and communion with nature, as his poetic soul took in the sublimity of the faith the Christian teaches, they would think Senator Ingalls to be a very harmless and innocent sort of agnostic. If to aspire to the reception without the hypocritical egoism of professing their comprehension of truths, unuttered and unexpressed, unrevealable and unknowable under existing conditions, be heretical and agnostical, Ingalls is indeed a prime agnostic and erudite heretic. That he scoffs at religion or derides the beliefs and assumed knowledge by some of things he cannot comprehend is not true.

Leaving college on account of ill health, and his eyes failing him from hard study, Governor Robinson walked forty miles to consult a celebrated physician, Dr. Twichell of Keene, New Hampshire, and there became so sensibly impressed with both the quackeries of medicine as so often practiced and the real utility and blessings to humanity of the healing art practiced as a science, he determined to study medicine. After a thorough course of preparatory study, the young medical student entered for a course of lectures at Woodstock, Vermont, and Pittsfield. Massachusetts, graduating at the latter school and receiving his diploma with the high honors of the class. Subsequently he became connected with the celebrated Dr. J. G. Holland, in the management of a hospital. In 1849, with failing health, he started out as physician to a colony bound for California overland. The colony arrived at Kansas City April 10, 1849, and on the tenth day of May left with ox and mule teams by the Kansas valley route for the land

Where the moor and the mountain
Were sparkling with treasures
No language hath told,
Where the wave of the river
And the spray of the fountain
Were bright with the glitter of genuine gold,

On May 11, thirty-seven years ago, riding his horse in the lead of the colony of gold seekers, Governor Robinson ascended Mount Oread, at Lawrence, where now stands the State University of Kansas, whose regent he has been for thirteen consecutive years, during and since its establishment, and for

which he has always been a most liberal and generous as well as intelligent and valued friend. This identical land, six years afterward, he preëmpted, and in his note-book wrote that if the land was opened to settlement and entry he would go no further, as there seemed to be gold enough for all human wants in the rich alluvial soil of the Kaw valley, and poetry and beauty enough in the grand rolling prairies beyond to fill the soul of poet, painter and artist combined. He remained two years in California, and, like most Californians of those days, followed a variety of occupations - miner, restaurant keeper, editor of a paper and member of the legislature. He returned to Massachusetts and in 1852 commenced the publication of the Fitchburg News, which he continued for two years.

With the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and the immense excitement that followed the organization of the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, he was sent out by the New England Aid society to Kansas, as their confidential agent, charged with saving Kansas to freedom. In the darkest hours of the long struggle and conflict, as well as in the brightest moments of victory, Governor Robinson was the one safe counselor and leader of the Free State forces. He was admirably equipped for this mission.

His California experience had rounded and ripened a robust nature, and the perils that the hero of the squatter troubles had passed through in that strange combination of craft and cunning, of virtue and vice, of bravery and

pusillanimity, that marked the incipient stages of California society, fitted and schooled Governor Robinson for his Kansas work. In the "Wakarusa War." when Lawrence, six hundred strong, was besieged and beleaguered by an opposing force of twelve hundred, Dr. Robinson, as he was called in those days, was chosen major-general of the Free State party. He constructed forts and rifle pits, and showed no little budding military genius. But as a negotiator, pacificator and diplomat Robinson excelled. His was always the Fabian policy. He desired only to make Kansas a free state. He never sought collision with United States forces, and wanted Kansas free under the forms of law. He was charged with this mission. He was not particular about the tools to do it with. He would use the Democratic party as soon as any other agency or organization. Robinson has never been a partisan. He is too independent to be a political partisan. Although the recognized leader of the Free State forces, the venom of the opposition was not expended on him. It was not Robinson, but Lane, that the Quantrell ruffians sought when they massacred, in cold blood, one hundred and eighty of Lawrence's inoffensive and harmless citizens. Robinson never sympathized with John Brown's wild, crazy, cruel and murderous intentions and acts. Late attempts have been made to so identify the first Free State governor. The effort is futile and fruitless. John Brown never had the confidence of the Robinsons, Lanes, Parrots, Pomeroys and other early Free State leaders. His

ways were not their ways. He never assumed the dignity of a command. He only led a squad. He committed murders on Pottawatomie creek. He was never suffered to lead on the Wakarusa or control in the councils of a freedom-loving Lawrence.

In 1855 the Free State men had been driven from the polls. Robinson was among the first to repudiate and disown the authority of the bogus laws. He was unanimously chosen a delegate to a convention which met at Topeka to formulate a state government. General Sumner dispersed the increscent Solons. In 1856, from May till September, he was a prisoner, charged with treason, at Lecompton. He was twice elected governor under the Topeka constitution, which was rejected by the U.S. senate. In 1861 he was elected the first governor of the state. In 1872 he was chosen a member of the lower house of the state legislature. In 1874 he was elected state senator, and reëlected in 1876. At the last election he came within forty-three votes of beating his opponent for the state senate, in a vote wherein the party majority of his opponent is about fifteen hundred.

Governor Robinson has been twice married. By his first wife, Miss Sarah Adams, daughter of a highly respected Massachusetts farmer, two children were born. Both died in infancy. His first wife died in 1846. October 30, 1851, he was married to Miss Sarah T. D. Lawrence, daughter of a distinguished Massachusetts lawyer, and connected with the celebrated Lawrence family of that state. He has no children by his second wife. Mrs. Robinson is a lady

of high literary culture and has written one of the best, and in many respects the best, of the many books that have been written on Kansas. Though highly accomplished, Mrs. Robinson is not much of a society woman, and lives quietly at home on the farm, five miles out from Lawrence, content with her books, the society of her husband and the friends who are favored with her refined and elegant hospitality.

Governor Robinson is a better writer than speaker. The distemper "scribendi" caught him at an early stage. His pen is pungent, his style terse, vigorous and strong, his sentences short and crisp, his words seldom unctuous. He can't write a puff. As a real estate agent he would be a failure. If Lane had accepted the challenge of the pen, Robinson would have downed his great rival. But Lane always captured the crowd. Lane was ironical, humorous; Robinson sarcastic, solid and argumentative. Lane's place was on the stump, Robinson's in the sanctum. The pen is mightier than the sword, but the tongue is more powerful than the pen in a border community and among a seething, boiling mass of sovereign squatters. Lane went to the senate, Robinson to his farm, where he now resides in affluent circumstances, respected and loved by his neighbors, and honored by the great state whose sure foundations he aided so greatly in laying firmly a quarter of a century ago.

MILTON W. REYNOLDS.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

THE following are well-known provisions of the constitution of the United States:

The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows (Art. II, Sec. 1, 1).

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, etc. (Art. II, Sec. z, 6.)

The Vice-President of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided (Art. I, Sec. III, 4).

These provisions determine the nature of the Vice-Presidential office. The recent death of Vice-President Hendricks, followed by the enactment of the Presidential Succession bill and the attendant discussion, makes an opportune time to trace their history through the Federal convention of 1787.

The intelligent American citizen, familiar with the constitution of his country from his youth up, and accustomed to regard it with much of the awe with which he invests nature herself, perhaps thinks the Vice-Presidential office the most natural and most necessary thing in the world. He supposes that the office was created, and its duties defined after the most pains-taking discussion. To him it is one of the necessary parts of a perfect instrument. These presupposi-

tions find small support in the history of the Federal constitution. No other part of the constitution, that has been so fruitful in results, gave the convention so little trouble or occupied so little of its attention, at least so far as its relation to the Presidency is concerned, as the Vice-Presidency. And this seems all the stranger when we remember that the executive office underwent a most searching discussion. A history of the provisions in question, which will also be interesting in itself, will put all this in a clear light.

The resolutions offered in the convention on May 29, by Mr. Edmund Randolph of Virginia, popularly called the "Virginia plan" for establishing a national government, provided that the national legislature should consist of two houses, neither of which was named, but were silent as to the officering of both of them. They also provided for a national executive, to be elected by the legislature, but were silent as to the performance of his duties in case of his death, disability, or removal. *The draft of a Federal constitution, submitted the same day by Mr. Charles Pinckney of South Carolina, provided that the house of delegates (the name by which, in his plan, the lower house was known) and the senate should elect their own officers: also, that in the case of the removal, death, resignation, or disability of the President of the United States, the president of the senate should exercise the duties of his office until another President should be chosen: and in case of the death of the president of the senate, the

Naturally the executive office, and the succession thereto, in case of the death or removal of the President. did not escape the attention of Alexander Hamilton. The plan of government submitted by him, June 18, provided for a supreme executive authority to be vested in a President; also on the President's death, resignation, or removal, his authority should be exercised by the president of the senate till a successor be appointed. Hamilton's fully elaborated scheme, given to Mr. Madison about the close of the convention, provided that the senate should choose its own president, who should have a vote only when the house was equally divided. Also this provision:

The president of the senate shall be Vice-President of the United States. On the death, resignation or impeachment, removal from office or absence from the United States of the President thereof, the Vice-President shall exercise all the powers by this constitution vested in the President, until another shall be appointed, or until he shall return within the United States, if his absence was with the consent of the senate and assembly.

The twenty-sixth of July is an important day in the history of the Federal convention. The twenty-three resolutions agreed to in the committee of the whole were now referred to what is

speaker of the house of delegates.† On the fifteenth of June Mr. Patterson submitted the New Jersey plan for reorganizing the confederation. This provided for a plural executive but for no President, and therefore naturally took no account of the Vice-Presidency.†

^{*} Elliot's Debates, I, 143 et seq.

⁺ Ibid, I, 145 et seq.

L'Ibid I, 175 et seq.

ệ Ibid, v. 537.

called the "committee of detail," with instructions to prepare and report a constitution conformable thereto. The first of these resolutions declared that the government ought to consist of a supreme legislative, judiciary, and executive; the second, that the legislature consist of two houses; but no provision was made for the presidency of the senate or the Presidential succession in case of the President's death, removal, etc.* The convention now adjourned until the sixth of August. On this day Mr. Rutledge handed in the report of the committee of detail, in which it was provided, first, that the senate should choose its own president and other officers; and, secondly, that the president of the senate should exercise the powers and duties of the President of the United States in case of his death, removal, resignation, or disability to perform his duties, until another President of the United States be chosen, or until the disability of the President be removed.

On the twenty-third of August, both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Madison, in debate, referred to the fact that, in a contingency, under the pending plan, the president of the senate would become President of the United States, as having a bearing upon the mode of electing the President. According to the report of the committe of detail, the President was to be elected by the national legislature; and Mr. Wilson's argument was that, since its presiding officer would sometimes be President, the senate, in "cases of vacancy, might have an inter-

est in throwing dilatory obstacles in the way, if its separate concurrence should be required." † Mr. Madison's argument was that the senate would have a further advantage in this, that a senator, the president of the body, in the contingency supposed, could, "by his negative alone, make three-fourths of the other branch necessary to the law." ‡ These arguments induced the convention to insert the word "joint" before "ballot" in the pending clause; that is, the President should be elected by the joint ballot of the houses.

August 31 sundry matters that had been for a time laid aside were referred to what is called "the grand committee." consisting of one from each of the states represented; and one of these matters was the mode of electing the President. Various plans had been suggested, the favorite one being the joint ballot of the national legislature; but these were now all swept aside by the grand committee and a new one brought forward. In its partial report, submitted September 4, the committee broke ground in two directions; it provided for the election of President by electors, and also provided for a Vice-President. In this report we first meet these well-"He shall hold his known words: office during the term of four years, and together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected in the following manner." Then follows the electoral method, much as it stood in the constitution until political complications growing out of this very Vice-Pres-

^{*} Elliot I, 221 et seq.

⁺ Ibid, v. 472.

[‡] Ibid, v. 472-3.

idential office, in 1801, led to the adoption of the twelfth amendment. The same report also made the Vice-President ex-officio president of the senate, with limitations as to the trial of the President on impeachment and as to voting.* There now followed an earnest debate, turning almost wholly upon the merits of the electoral system and barely touching the Vice-Presidency. Three days later the section "The Vice-President shall be ex-officio president of the senate" was taken up, and now occurred the only discussion upon the merits of the Vice-Presidential office ever heard in the convention, at least so far as the record shows. And this Mr. Madison compresses into less than a half page of the invaluable "Madison Papers," as fol-

Mr. Gerry opposed the regulation. We might as well put the President himself at the head of the legislature. The close intimacy that must subsist between the President and Vice-President makes it absolutely improper. He was against having any Vice-President.

Mr. Gouverneur Morris. The Vice-President then will be the first heir apparent that ever loved his father. If there should be no Vice-President, the president of the senate would be temporary successor, which would amount to the same thing.

Mr. Sherman saw no danger in the case. If the Vice President were not to be president of the senate, he would be without employment, and some member, by being made president, must be deprived of his vote, unless when an equal division of votes might happen in the senate, which would be but seldom.

Mr. Randolph concurred in the opposition to the clause.

Mr. Williamson observed that such an officer as Vice-President was not wanted. He was introduced merely for the sake of a valuable mode of election, which required two to be chosen at the same time.

Colonel Mason thought the office of Vice-President an encroachment on the rights of the senate,

and that it mixed too much the legislative and the executive, which, as well as the judiciary department, ought to be kept as separate as possible.+

After this debate the section passed, eight states for, two against, one absent. On the provision that there should be a Vice-President, with the power, in certain cases, of succession, there was no debate whatever, nor was it brought to the test of a separate vote; it passed along with the provision in relation to the impeachment of the President, without a division of the question.

All the scattered rays of light thrown upon the Vice-Presidency by 'Elliot's Debates,' have now been concentrated. So far as appears there was no discussion of the necessity of this office. Every fragment of argument found in the record is given above, and how meagre it is the reader sees full well. Apparently, therefore, there must have been a good deal of thinking that did not find expression in the debates, or else the debates are imperfectly reported. Whichever of these suppositions be true, the later historians of the convention attempt to supply the missing links of argument.

How late was the day on which the subject appeared in the convention, has been seen already. "A Vice-President was suggested," says Mr. Curtis, "only when the mode of organizing the executive, and providing for some of the separate functions of the senate, came to be closely considered together. We are to look for its purposes, therefore, in the provisions specially devised for the settlement of these relations." Unfolding

⁺ Ibid, v. 522.

^{‡ &#}x27;History of the Constitution,' New York, 1859. II, 395.

^{*} Elliot, I, 283; v. 506, 507.

his ideas further, Mr. Curtis says: "It was apparent that the executive would be a branch of the government that ought never to be vacant." The principle that regulates the succession in hereditary governments " must in some degree be imitated in purely elective governments, if great mischiefs are to be avoided." The difficulty which attends its application to such governments consists "in finding a number of public functionaries who can be placed in certain order of succession, without creating mere heirs to the succession for that purpose alone." In hereditary governments the heirs to the throne, in their order, may for the time perform no other function than that of kings in posse: "but in elective, and especially in republican governments, the succession," says Mr. Curtis, "must be devolved on some person already filling some other office, for to designate as a successor to the chief magistrate a person who has no public employment, and no other public position than that of an heir apparent, would be attended with many obvious disadvantages in such a government."* Possibly these "disadvantages" are neither so "many" nor so "obvious" as the distinguished historians of the constitution thought; but he is certainly quite right in reasoning, as he does, that the "peculiar construction of the senate was found to require a presiding officer who should not be a member of the body itself." The representation of the states in the senate was to be equal; it was important to withdraw neither of the two senators from a

state from active participation in the business of the chamber, so that a presiding officer was needed who would represent no one of the states.. "By placing the Vice-President of the United States in this position he would have a place of dignity and importance, would be at all times conversant with the public interests, and might pass to the chief magistracy, on the occurrence of a vacancy, attended with the public confidence and respect." By this reasoning, no doubt, or something like it, the action of the convention was guided. The plan to which it led was a complete reversal of the idea of Pinckney and Hamilton. These statesmen proposed that the senate should have a presiding officer of its own election, and that he should succeed the President on his death, resignation, removal, etc.; the constitution provides that there shall be a Vice-President of the United States, and that he shall be the president of the senate, with the same rights of sucession as in the previous case.

Mr. Bancroft compresses his brief discussion of the whole subject into two paragraphs:

"Such an officer as Vice-President," said Williamson, "is not wanted." To make an excuse for his existence, the convention decreed that he should be president of the senate. "That," said Mason, "is an encroachment on the senate's rights; and, moreover, it mixes too much the legislative and the executive." It was seen that the Vice-President brings to the chair of the senate the dignity of one of the two highest officers in the land chosen by the whole country, and yet that he can have no real influence in a body upon which he is imposed by an extraneous vote.

That the Vice-President should, in the event of a vacancy, act as President prevents the need of a new

^{*}Vol. II, 306.

election before the end of the regular term, but an immediate appeal to the people might give a later

and truer expression of its wishes."*

How appropriate the words of Mr. Bancroft would have been if uttered at the time, subsequent history shows: "An immediate appeal to the people might give a later and truer expression of its wishes."

When the constitution was finally perfected, and sent to the states for their ratifications, the Vice-Presidency does not seem to have attracted more attention from the people than in convention. The Federalist disposes of the subject in two paragraphs, written by Hamilton:

The Vice-President is to be chosen in the same manner with the President, with the difference that the senate is to do, in respect to the former, what is to be done by the house of representatives in respect to the latter.

The appointment of an extraordinary person as Vice-President has been objected to as superfluous, if not mischievous. It has been alleged that it would have been preferable to have authorized the senate to elect out of their own body an officer answering to that description. Bu two considerations seem to justify the ideas of the convention in this respect. One is, that to secure at all times the possibility of a definitive resolution of the body, it is necessary that the President should have only a casting wote; and to take the senator of any state from his seat as senator, to place him in that of a president of the senate, would be to exchange, in regard to the state from which he came, a constant for a contingent vote. The other consideration is, that, as the Vice President may occasionally become a substitute for the President, in the supreme executive magistracy, all the reasons which recommend the mode of election prescribed for the one, apply with great, if not with equal, force to the manner of appointing the other. It is remarkable that, in this, as in most other instances, the objection which is made would lie against the constitution of this state. We have a lieutenantgovernor, chosen by the people at large, who presides in the senate, and is the constitutional substiIf this passage reflects Hamilton's own views at the time it was written, it is clear that his mind has undergone a change since he wrote out his plan of government. I have not been able to discover that the subject was discussed at all in the state conventions that ratified the constitution.

The man who now reads the foregoing history for the first time, if he shares the traditional American sentiment touching the constitution, will be sure to experience the feeling of surprise. He will be surprised at the late date that the Vice-Presidency really attracted attention. Neither Randolph's "plan," nor Patterson's "plan" attempted to provide for the succession to the Presidency in case of the President's death, removal, etc.; in fact, Patterson provided no President. Pinckney and Hamilton both proposed a president of the senate, chosen by the senate, who should succeed in these contingencies, and their ideas were incorporated in the resolutions that went to the committee of detail; but the grand committee rejected these ideas, and suggested a definitive Vice-President, who should ex-officio be president of the senate, thus completely reversing the process. He will be surprised again that there was no real debate on the Vice-Presidential question as such; that all the discussion was on collateral questions; and that of the six men who

tute for the governor in casualties similar to those which would authorize the Vice-President to exercise the anthorities and discharge the duties of the President.*

 ^{&#}x27;History of the Constitution,' New York, 1882,
 II., 86.

^{*} No. 68.

are reported by Mr. Madison as taking part in it, four took decided grounds against the grand committee's recommendation. The four are Mr. Gerry, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Williamson and Mr. Mason; the two, Mr. Morris and Mr. Sherman. He will be surprised again that the Vice-Presidency was put into the constitution, not on account of arguments in its favor per se, but as an easy and dignified way of providing a a presiding officer for the senate.

Nor can any man carefully study the whole history without coming to the conclusion that the fathers of Philadelphia did not foresee the really important part that the office which they thus created for the sake of another office, would play in our political and constitutional history. So far as appears, this was the only really important part of the constitution that was not discussed on its merits. In this, as in some other particulars, it is plain that they did not foresee how things were going to turn. In twelve years from the time that the constitution went into operation, there occurred a Presidential election which taxed the whole power of the electoral system, and also alarmed the country. At that time, in a state of things such as the fathers never contemplated, the Vice-Presidency came near upsetting the constitution and dashing the hopes of a great political party. This narrow escape led to the twelfth amendment, which is the only change in the mere mechanism of the constitution that has ever been made. It is well known that the electoral college system has worked quite differently from what its authors

expected; no one dreamed in 1787 that the electoral colleges would soon virtually become mere "nodding committees" to national party conventions. The fathers failed to see the enormous part that politics and political parties would play in the republic. They expected that only the most eminent citizens would be elected to the exalted office of President. They did not see how often the Vice-President would succeed, what part of the time he would be President. From the inauguration of Washington to the inauguration of Cleveland is ninety-six years, and for fourteen of these years, or more than one year in seven, the President's chair has been filled by a Vice-President. In that time two Presidents have been assassinated: I do not remember that any other great nation has lost two rulers in the same way in the same time. Again, the fathers expected that the Vice-Presidents would be men of Presidential rank and character. The first two, Adams and Jefferson, were, and an occasional one since; but in twelve years from the inauguration of the government, the Republican-Democratic party brought forward Aaron Burr, who so nearly won the first place instead of the second. For a long time political parties have respected "geography" in making their nominations. Generally, too, "availability" plays a larger part in nominations for the second place than in nominations for the first; since two factions in the convention struggle for the first place, and the one that wins is more than content to throw the second as a sop to the one that is de-

feated. With all the rest, men of first- a constitutional amendment and was rate ability have shown an increasing reluctance to stand for the place. All these causes have conspired to give the Vice-Presidential nomination to second, third, or fourth-class men. Vice-Presidents in the chair fourteen years in ninety-six! and yet it is hardly too sible Presidential candidate.

saying that the Vice-Presidency should wishes. be abolished; but that it would require

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impracticable. He gave no reasons, as reported, for his opinion. Possibly the preceding narrative may contain some of them. However that may be. one cannot help thinking that, had the fathers of Philadelphia seen the trend of things as the historian sees it, they much to say that, except John Tyler, would not so lightly have concluded to no human being ever seriously thought create the Vice-Presidency because that of any one of these four men as a pos- was an easy way of settling another question, and that they would have About the time of the death of Vice- thought an immediate appeal to the peo-President Hendricks, Senator John Sher- ple in cases of vacancy might give a man was reported from New York as truer as well as later expression of their

HENRY P. BALDWIN.

earnest striving with many difficulties, which strengthen and develop the best human faculties. Just as the apparently smooth career of a commonwealth is the result of sharp and severe struggles with the untiring adversary elements that work against freedom and order, so the calm and serene wisdom of maturity and the self-control of a settled character can only come from patient and unyielding striving with many opposing forces.

THE life of a person who has lived an The battles may be unseen, but there even and just course does not seem at is no such triumph gained without them, first to be a very easy subject for biog- and the world is always better for the raphy. Many readers like sharp out- examples of honorable and steadfast lines and striking events. But no one virtue. In public and in private station who pursues a career of prosperity and they command equal confidence, and success without being spoiled by it, bestow more honor on the places they reaches that result without much and fill than they can hope to gain from them. In all times a man who is just and firm of purpose presents an example to be studied and a career to be envied. Governor Baldwin's life has not been free from incident; but while he has been much before the public in various capacities, the success and esteem which he has gained in all of them have been due to the same qualities which have made him widely known and as widely respected in his unofficial career.



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Henry P. Baldwin was born at Coventry, Rhode Island, February 22, 1814. He came of ancestry well known and respected for culture and probity. He is a lineal descendant of Nathaniel Baldwin, a Puritan from Buckinghamshire, England, who settled at Milford, Connecticut, in 1630. His father, John Baldwin, a graduate of Dartmouth college, died at North Providence in 1826. His grandfather, Rev. Moses Baldwin, was the earliest graduate of Princeton, and received his degree in 1757. He died at Palmer, Massachusetts, in 1813, where he had been pastor of the Presbyterian church for more than fifty years. On his mother's side, Governor Baldwin is descended from Robert Williams, a Puritan who settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1638. His mother was daughter of Rev. Nehemiah Williams, a graduate of Harvard, who was for twenty-one years pastor of the Congregational church in Brimfield, Massachusetts, where he died in 1796.

Governor Baldwin received a common school education followed by a course in a New England academy. Both of his parents having died while he was young, he entered a mercantile establishment as clerk, employing his leisure in study until he was twenty years of age, when he began business on his own account at Woonsocket, Rhode Island, and by exact and diligent habits laid the foundation of his future success. Having made a western tour in 1837, he removed in 1838 to Detroit and established himself in mercantile business, which he enlarged from time to time until he finally surrendered it a few

years ago to successors, who still maintain it on a large scale. He came to Michigan during what are sometimes known as the flush times, when people's ideas had become inflated, and a large part of the business of this region was done on an entirely fictitious basis. Lands were held at excessive prices, and banks flourished in all parts of the state with no reliable capital paid in, and with no security to bill holders. The result was overtrading to a danger ous extreme, and extended credit with nothing back of it. A collapse followed which was almost universal. The passage of a general bankrupt law in 1842 relieved all debtors of their liabilities. but there was hardly a case known in which there were assets enough to declare a dividend of the smallest amount. Although the land remained it was reduced to its primitive value, and unless productive was not marketable. Except the land there was nothing. All personal securities fell together.

Very few merchants were able to go through this crisis, and those who weathered it were placed at once in the list of sagacious and successful men who were reliable for the future.

Mr. Baldwin was one of the number that remained in sound condition. He was methodical and prompt; a good judge of men and far sighted. Conducting his business on a proper basis, and keeping out of wild speculations, he was able to take sight for the future, when prosperity must necessarily return to a new and growing country, and make such investments as his finances would justify. Like others among his

neighbors, he was sometimes compelled to take city property in payment of demands which there was nothing else to pay. When commerce revived and things began to improve again, he found himself in good credit, with a flourishing business. He had also become a man of mark; relied upon as sagacious and broad-minded, and in consequence burdened with many of those responsibilities that in all communities are forced upon those citizens who are thought most capable of bearing them well.

He had always been a devoted member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and at once on his arrival attached himself to St. Paul's church, which then occupied the field in Detroit. He was very soon made a vestryman and warden, and has always since, in that or in some other parish, not only filled such offices but borne more than his share of their labors and burdens. The commercial depression affected church revenues as well as others, and those who had means at command, and will to contribute them, had to do so largely. In all this work he was especially encouraged by the affection and aid of one man, whose friendship he acquired from the beginning, and with whom he lived in such close and loving intimacy as is rarely enjoyed by any one. Charles C. Trowbridge—whose name is the expression of all that is beautiful and venerable in human character-was his friend and confidant for more than forty years, and during all that time no important step was taken by the local church, or the Protestant Episcopal

church in the United States, upon which their advice was not sought and considered with respect. For just forty years they were fellow members of the standing committee of the Diocese of Michigan, and it may be safely said that to them it owes most of its financial prosperity, and very much of its religious advancement. Their joint wisdom and firmness have saved it from many perils. Both were continuously chosen as members of the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, and were among the most influential members of that body, which has frequently had upon its rolls the most distinguished statesmen and jurists of the United States. Both were always, when able to attend, members of the diocesan convention, and frequently upon the general and local missionary and charitable boards. Both gave as largely as their means would allow, and much beyond their proportion, to church and benevolent enterprises, and measured their beneficence by no jealous or narrow limits. In all records of religion and philanthropy, their names are inseparable.

Governor Baldwin was active as well in secular affairs of general concern. He took a lively interest in literary and educational progress, and was at one time president of the Detroit Young Men's society—a now extinct body—which in its day was the nucleus of intellectual life in Detroit, and numbered among its active members nearly every man of mark in the community. He was a Whig in politics, and earnest in his convictions and active in their support, although not a noisy politician. The

repeal of the Missouri compromise brought him forward more prominently in the measures then originated, which led to the forming of the Republican party, of which he has been from the first a member with decided views.

In 1852, after securing very largely by his own labor and contributions the success of St. Paul's church, in erecting a new church edifice and obtaining a rectory free from debt, he was led, by ill-health, to seek rest and improvement by leaving business cares behind him and obtaining the help of a sea voyage and a milder climate. He made an extended stay in Europe. When he returned public affairs were becoming disturbed by the questions rising out of the territorial acquisitions under the Mexican war; and the repeal of the Missouri compromise, already referred to, was the notable beginning of strife, which led to the War of the Rebellion.

But these disturbances did not interfere directly with the everyday business of the community, and city and state had interests which enlisted all good citizens in extending prosperity. Railroads had brought east and west into contact, and opened intercourse southward. The Sault St. Marie canal, which made access easier to the great northern mining region, aided much in enlarging business. Banks had become more reliable, and Governor Baldwin became interested in the Michigan state bank of which Mr. Trowbridge was president, and so continued while the charter lasted. During all this time church matters were keeping pace with secular. In 1845 Mr. Trowbridge had been active in organizing Christ church, which was colonized from St. Paul's and was growing rapidly. Governor Baldwin, after Mr. Trowbridge's separation, became warden in his place and was treasurer of St. Paul's and of some diocesan funds. In 1858 the growth of the city led him and some zealous associates to organize a new parish known as St. John's church. The chapel and rectory, which were built in 1859, as well as the beautiful church, erected soon after, were placed on the corner of High street and Woodward avenue, which was then a point nearly isolated and in the eyes of many an unpromising place. But every one felt that the church could not help succeeding in the hands that managed it. A very large share of the whole outlay was made by Governor Baldwin, who always made it a principle to devote a large part of his income to pious uses. The Rev. William E. Armitage (afterwards bishop of Wisconsin, and with whose family Governor Baldwin became connected by close ties), was first rector, and it was not long before the chapel was too small for its worshipers, and the present beautiful church was added to it by the same munificent help. The parish, of which Governor Baldwin has always been senior warden, has had a remarkable history, and is known everywhere as one which has been preëminent in character and growth, sending out healthy colonies and foremost in good works. Two of its rectors have become honored bishops, and it is full of life. In the year 1860 Governor Baldwin accompanied Mr. Armitage on an extended tour in Europe and the east, which led to restoration of his health, which had become injured by over labor.

Not long after his return the political affairs of the country became much disturbed, and there was a general feeling that trouble was at hand. In the election of 1860, which put Mr. Lincoln in the Presidency, there was much solicitude felt concerning the choice of members of the state legislature, and many gentlemen, who usually kept out of active political conduct, were selected to manage state affairs. Mr. Baldwin was elected to the state senate, which was an exceptionally good one. The threatening aspect of southern affairs led to much counseling and reflection concerning the duties of the near future. But a new and unexpected complication arose in state affairs. Just at the close of 1860, and when the new administration was ready to be inaugurated, it was found that the outgoing state treasurer had made away with all of the available funds in his hand, and that the treasury was empty and unable to meet present or probable liabilities. John Owen, the new incumbent, aided by other patriotic gentlemen, of whom Mr. Baldwin was one, procured on private responsibility the means necessary to save the credit and meet the wants of the state. But the condition of the treasury called for a rigid investigation into the antecedents and causes of the unpleasant condition of the finances. Mr. Baldwin, with his long experience and good judgment in financial business, was chosen as chairman of the committee in charge

of this matter, and with unwearied diligence and great sagacity followed out the inquiry with thoroughness and impartiality, and found in the chaos and entanglement of accounts all that skill and ingenuity could unravel. The result was a complete overhauling of the methods, and security against similar troubles in the future. During the same session preparations were made, as far as possible, against the inevitable troubles which were then so near at hand. When the time came for action the Michigan troops were among the first and best equipped in the field. An extra session of the legislature became necessary to furnish ways and means as soon as the pressure of war required, and Mr. Baldwin was throughout regarded as one of the most valuable men in the public councils. He was during the war active in support of the government, and freely contributed time and money in aid of the charitable and patriotic measures that became necessary as auxiliary to the comfort and success of the army. During his legislative service he was also chairman of the committee for the examination of all matters touching the letting of the contract for enlarging and repairing of the Sault Ste. Marie ship canal, which was then the principal work of internal improvement over which the state had control, and which was essential to the Upper Peninsula and its commerce, in which Mr. Baldwin had always taken an enlightened interest.

In 1863 Mr. Baldwin took a voyage to California for relaxation from his labors, and while on the way to the isthmus (the railroad not being open), the steamer in which he sailed was captured by the Confederate vessel, the Alabama, near the West Indies. After a detention of two or three days the captors discharged her on ransom bonds upon the steamer, cargo and freight, payable after the acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederate states.

When the National bank acts came in force, Mr. Baldwin was one of the chief stockholders in the Second National Bank of Detroit, and became its president and so continued until its reorganization—at the end of its chartered term—as the Detroit National bank, in which he holds the same position. He several years ago retired from the active management of his other business interests, and left them in other hands.

In 1868 Mr. Baldwin was chosen governor of the state, and took his seat in January, 1869, holding office through two terms, until January, 1873.

His record as governor is one which is very honorable. During his incumbency many important matters came up, in which his personal share was large and his labors heavy. As chairman of various state boards he always gave close personal attention to the business, and his great rapidity of thought and readiness in mastering complicated details, threw upon him much work which he performed cheerfully. During his administration a great advance was made in the establishment and progress of the state charities. He was founder of the state public school for dependent children—which is a recognized model in a new field. He procured the permanent organization of a commission to supervise the state institutions. He recommended the establishment of the Eastern Insane asylum, the state board of health, and the state house of correction. He urged and procured appropriations for the enlargement of the university. He also projected and secured the building of the state capitol at Lansing, and appointed the building commission that carried it to completion. He urged changes in the direction of iberalizing the very low compensation of the state officials, executive and judicial. He also took the then novel step of placing the state library in the hands of a lady-Mrs. Tenney-a course which in that instance, at least, has been very successful.

While he was governor he was called on by the United States to prevent the use of the Sault canal for the transport of British troops on their way to the seat of war in the northwest, and performed that delicate duty quietly and without offence.

In 1871, the terrible fire which devastated Chicago was followed by similar disasters within the state of Michigan, which caused great suffering and privation. Governor Baldwin promptly called on the people of Michigan to aid their brethren in Chicago, and was soon required to issue a similar call in aid of his own people. Contributions came in so rapidly and freely that he was in about three months able to announce that further aid would not be needed. His methods in administering this relief fund were so well arranged that in 1881,

when a similar occasion arose in several counties of the lower peninsula, which had been swept by forest fires and made desolate, the governor of the state appointed Governor Baldwin, chairman of the relief committee, to gather and expend the large contributions. He assumed the office and his efficient and wise management, which took some months of his time, was the means of accomplishing great good.

In 1879, upon the sudden death of Zachariah Chandler, the veteran senator from Michigan, Governor Baldwin was appointed to serve through the unexpired term, and his record as senator was successful and honorable. He was a member of the Republican national convention of 1876, and was chairman of the Michigan Republican central committee in 1880 and 1881. Since his retirement from the senate he has spent a good deal of his time in travel, and has not filled any political office, although never giving up his interest in public affairs.

Governor Baldwin, while making no pretense of oratory, is a clear, concise and ready speaker, with a large fund of knowledge of men and of affairs, and extensive information. He is sociable and friendly, with personal dignity, but no ostentation, and is given to generous hospitality in a quiet way. He has as frequent guests the clergy from all parts of the country, as well as laymen. During the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis, which occurred when he was governor, he received and entertained that prince and his suite. He is frank and outspoken, but courteous in all his intercourse, and a willing and prudent counselor to many who need such a friend. His home is all that a home should be.

Among his many claims to respect and esteem, all who know him attribute to him the character of a Christian gentleman, a reliable friend, a bounteous giver and a true patriot, whose life is consistent and whose example is as valuable as his beneficence.

JAMES V. CAMPBELL,

A PIONEER'S GRAVE.

Beneath a solitary tree

Left standing in the field alone,
A graven slab of sombre stone
Beside a hollow overgrown

With grass and weeds, I see.

II.

Thereon, an unpretentious name,
Too plain for Fame to love—
The name of him whose dust below
Lies dead and soulless while the show
Of Life goes on above.

III.

And dim beneath th: mould of Time—Old reckless Time, who in derision Of transient earthly joys or tears
Has spared the date these fifty years—A name which once meant lusty life,
With manful deeds of labor rife,
Means now but dust and a dim vision.

IV.

He lived, he died; a common tale
From Adam until now.
Doubtless he loved to live; the glory
Of Earth's adornment, never hoary
With crippled age, is the same story
To all who come and go.

V. and the same of

He lived; how many years and days,
On the rude sandstone see;
But if he lived to love, the stone
Can never tell his age alone,
For days of love have ages grown
And seemed a sweet eternity.

VI.

In youth bright hope inspired his heart, His stalwart limbs were strong; Behind, the way of life seemed short, Before him, very long.

VII

His future glimmered on his fancy's eyes
With golden fruitage, like the restful scene
When Indian summer's hazy glory lies
A benediction from the purple skies
Upon the land, in crimson, grey and green.

VIII.

The Earth, his mother, of her wealth,
The measure of his days heaped high
With royal gifts of brawn and health,
And as the flying years went by,
Decked each one with such witchery
Of green and golden tracery
Inwoven o'er the woods and hills
To soothe him in his transient ills
And lull him to delight, that he
Loved her the more unconsciously.

IX

He lived rough clad, a pioneer,
Lord of a sylvan hut,
Log built and low, but amply made
To shelter all his rustic brood
In comfort from the storms without.

X.

And when returning weary from his toil

Its blue smoke climbed reluctant to the skies—

A welcome signal of his evening meal—

Dear was its hue, cerulean to his eyes.

XI

Dear was its old familiar form,
Its rugged logs, its ragged roof;
Dear its great wood fire blazing warm
Its hearty welcome from the storm
That in the forest howled aloof;
And dear its cool and calm retreat
For rest in summer's sweltering heat;

Dear every feature of the place
Which marked its index on the face
Of the home-loving pioneer,
As still he wove from year to year
Each mem'ry in life's warp and woof.

XII.

That old log cabin is no more,
I see, where it has been;
Beneath you willow branching o'er
Its ashes make the grass more green.

XIII.

Few now and far between are they—
The cabins of the past—
And passing from the land away,
But while their ruins last
Pass them not by in thoughtless scorn—
Beneath such roof was Freedom born!

XIV.

His old age calm and quiet came,
He lived it on and on,
Like some magnificent old oak
Whose days are nearly done,
Whose branches, ornate in its prime,
Are stricken one by one,
So lapsed his faculties until
His glory all was gone.

XV.

At last like to a weary child
Who seeks its mother's breast,
Upon the sympathetic earth
He laid him down to rest.
He died, and here his dust remains,
Deaf to the sweet or sad refrains
Of human joys or human pains.

XVI.

And like his dwelling, he has served his day,
His Providence-appointed mission done;
His task complete, his dust consigned to clay,
He is an emigrant who leads the way
His children's pioneer to the unknown.

-W, P. MARSHULL

PIONEER MEDICINE ON THE WESTERN RESERVE.

VII.

Among the physicians who lived in northern Ohio in an early day, probably no one has been so widely known as Dr. Jared Potter Kirtland. His extended reputation depended not only upon his abilities as a practitioner of medicine, but still more upon his studies in the line of natural history.

Dr. Kirtland visited Ohio the first time in 1810, but did not establish himself here in the practice of medicine until 1823.

He was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, in 1793, being the son of Turhand and Mary Potter Kirtland. He was adopted by, and lived with his grandfather, Dr. Jared Potter, until the time of his first journey west, in 1810. This journey was undertaken at the solicitation of his father, who had been appointed general agent of the Connecticut Land company, and had visited Ohio in the successive years of 1708-0 and 1800. In 1803, Judge Kirtland removed to Ohio with his family, the only member remaining in Connecticut being lared. Under the instruction of his grandfather, who was an eminent physician, the boy's tastes for the cultivation of flowers and trees were developed and he became expert in their care, having ample opportunity for this in the extensive gardens and orchards of his grandfather. He also assisted in caring for

a large plantation of white mulberry trees, which were cultivated for the purpose of rearing silk-worms. At this early age he discovered the power of partheno-genesis of the female silk-worm, thus anticipating the work of Siebold on this subject by about half a century. At the age of twelve he began the study of the Linnaean system of botany, a subject which occupied his attention during his whole life. He was also engaged in efforts to produce new varieties of fruit by crossing, and was successful, in his attempts.

From 1808 to 1810, he was a student in the Wallingford and Cheshire academies, pursuing the branches of mathematics and the classics with a success which showed him to be possessed of extraordinary mental powers. It was his journey west in 1810 which interrupted his studies, but his interest in all natural objects made the journey full of instruction to him, since it showed to him new plants, flowers and animals.

On reaching Buffalo he saw for the first time some of the varieties of fish which abound in our northern lakes, and began by observation and dissection of every part a study which he followed for years, and which resulted long afterward in a monograph on the fresh water fishes of the west.

In the journey, which was made on



Jared P. Kirtlande



horseback, he was accompanied by Joshua Stow of Middletown, Connecticut, and was joined at Lowville, New York, by Alfred Kelley. On reaching Painesville he met General Simon Perkins, with whom he rode to Warren, and a day later proceeded to Youngstown.

In a letter written by Dr. Kirtland, in 1874, to Mr. John M. Edwards, to be read at a reunion of early settlers in Youngstown, the doctor says:

Youngstown was then a sparsely settled village of one street, the houses mostly log structures, a few numble frame dwellings excepted. No bridges then spanned the Mahoning. In the following week I took charge of the district school in the village of Poland, consisting of sixty scholars, which I taught till late in September in a log house on the public square. Reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic and geography were the branches to be taught.

During his teaching much time was spent in the woods, and he was also interested in caring for his father's bees. His interest in the history, habits and care of bees continued throughout his life, and when past seventy years of age we have heard him discourse most enthusiastically upon the varieties of honey bees, how best to feed and care for them so they would produce the most honey. The recovery of his father from a dangerous illness, which had called young Kirtland west, and the death of Dr. Potter, with the bequest of a medical library, together with enough money to pursue the study of medicine in Edinburgh, Scotland, resulted in his return to Connecticut in 1811.

He studied medicine in Wallingford with Dr. John Andrews, and later in

Hartford with Dr. Sylvester Wells. During his medical study he was afforded especial facilities for the pursuit of chemistry, and devoted to this considerable time. By 1813 he was prepared to go to Edinburgh, but on account of the war then in progress this was impossible, so that he entered the newly formed medical department of Yale college. It is said he was the first student to matriculate in that department.

In addition to the study of medicine he had private instructions in botany from Professor Ives, and in geology and minerology from Professor Stillman. He also gave some attention to zoology.

Pursuing his studies too assiduously, however, he was obliged at the end of one year to desist. After a few months recreation, spent in Wallingford, he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, which was then the most noted centre for medical study in the United States. He returned to Yale, however, in March, 1815, for graduation and shortly afterward began the practice of medicine in Wallingford, where he remained two and a half years. During this period he devoted much time to the cultivation of flowers, shrubs and fruit, and pursued his studies in the animal kingdom as well. He also superintended his grandmother's farm.

Since the field of medicine in Wallingford was measurably filled with other physicians, in 1818 Dr. Kirtland decided to move to Ohio, and made the journey thither to complete arrangements for that purpose.

that during his absence he had been elected to a position of probate judge. Though this was contrary to his expressed wishes, he thought it proper to fulfill the responsibilities which were placed upon him, and succeed in attending to his practice and to others as well by the assistance of deputies. Shortly afterward an especially good field for professional labor was offered to him in Durham, Connecticut, which he saw fit to accept, and removing to this place remained until 1823. Here, as before, he followed during his leisure hours his scientific pursuits, caring at the same time for bees and raising fruits and flowers. In 1823 his wife, Caroline Atwater of Washington, died. She was celebrated for her beauty and loveliness. Her two children, a son and daughter, were also sick with what was called sinking typhus fever. The son died, leaving an only child, Mrs. Charles Pease, now living in Rockport.

The shock of this loss was such that Dr. Kirtland felt he could no longer continue to practice his profession in Durham. Again at the solicitation of his father, who was visiting him at this time, he decided to remove to Ohio, and they made the journey together.

His original intention on coming to Ohio was to occupy himself in mercantile pursuits and the cultivation of a farm in Poland, but his services were so much sought that he was compelled to abandon this idea and continue the practice of his profession.

made in the country since its settle- Largely through his efforts this method

On returning to Connecticut he found ment, by the construction of roads and bridges, the doctor's tides were often attended with much hardship and exposure, and we have already related an instance of his coming home in winter. his clothing frozen stiff from fording a swollen stream. Not only were his professional services in demand in Poland. but he was called long distances. During an epidemic of sinking typhus, in which large numbers of persons were sick in Hartford and Vernon, Trumbull county, Dr. Kirtland gained much credit for his treatment of this disease. Drs. Jones and Allen were themselves early taken down with the disease, and the people of this section left thus without care, felt themselves under great obligations to Drs. Kirtland and Manning for the services which they rendered.

As before, Dr. Kirtland found time aside from his professional duties to devote to those studies which had always occupied so much of his attention. He had a greenhouse and vastly aided in improving the varieties of fruit raised about Poland.

In 1828 he was elected to the state legislature, and being thus called from home he associated with him Dr. Eli Mygatt. Dr. Mygatt continued to practice in Poland until a few years previous to his death, which occurred November 14, 1885.

In the legislature Dr. Kirtland quickly became a leader. A measure which especially enlisted his sympathies was a bill to reform the penitentiary system. Close confinement of prison-Though many improvements had been ers had been the method in vogue.

was changed to one of hard labor, so that while the prisoner was benefited by being furnished with an occupation, the state was relieved of a great expense by the product of the prisoner's labor. He also took active part in securing the charter for the Ohio & Pennyslvania Canal company, the granting of which was strongly opposed by the Sandy & Beaver Canal company. For three successive years he retained his seat in the legislature, but in the intervals between the sessions continued his professional labors in Poland until 1837, when he was appointed professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the Ohio Medical college, established in Cincinnati. In 1841 and 1842 he lectured in the Willoughby Medical college on theory and practice and physical diagnosis, and in 1843, having resigned his chair in Cincinnati, he accepted the same position in the newly formed medical school in Cleveland, of which he was one of the founders. He retained this chair until 1864.

In 1837 he had removed to Cleveland, and the same year purchased a large farm in East Rockport, about five miles west of the Cuyahoga river. Professor J. S. Newberry, in an eloquent address presented to the National Academy of Sciences, says:

From the time when he first took up his residence in Cleveland, Dr. Kirtland was a highly honored and influential member of that community. His country home was beautiful with flowers from every clime, and his gardens and greenhouses were the admiration of all who beheld them. His farm was stocked with all the improved varieties of fruit, of many of which he was the originator, and was an arboretum in which a greater variety of exotic and native trees and shrubs was to be found than on any other private

grounds in the state. His city residence was the resort of the most cultivated and intellectual people, and he inspired among these an interest in science which led to the formation, in 1845, of the Cleveland Academy of Sciences, Dr. Kirtland, who was the first and only president, continued to hold office until 1865, when he was still more highly honored by the reorganization of the society and the change of its name to the Kirtland Society of Natural History.

In 1837 Dr. Kirtland became assistant to the State Geological survey, which had been organized under Professor W. W. Mather. He spent the first summer in making collections in all branches of natural history, with the intention of later studying and publishing of them. The survey was unfortunately abandoned in the second year, and, as a result, these collections which would have gone to the state were presented to and are at the present time preserved by the Kirtland Society of Natural History. Though the survey was abandoned by the state it was not lost.

Professor Newberry again says:

A large part of the material gathered was thus losto the state and to science, but a report on the zoology of Ohio, which had been prepared by Dr. Kirtland, subsequently published in the second annual report of the survey, contained a nearly complete catalogue of the mammals, birds, reptiles, fishes and mollusks of the state, with notes upon the different species, which embodied in the briefest possible language many of the results of the original observations made by him through previous years. This catalogue was a most precious gift to the large number of young naturalists, who, like myself, were attempting to gain some knowledge of the zeology of the west. Without access to books we groped in the dark, gathering, studying and comparing, so that the local fauna were well known to us long before the the names and relations of the species had been learned. The arrest of the geological survey unfortunately put an end to Dr. Kirtland's work in this connection, and thus greatly disappointed those who were hoping for a continued flow of knowledge from this inexhaustible source.

During the preparation of this work he had made a careful study and complete description of many objects embraced in it. To the subject of the fresh water fishes of the west he had devoted especial attention, himself making drawings of them. These were published, at a subsequent time, in the journal of the Boston Society of Natural History.

As early as 1820 Dr. Kirtland had begun to collect and study the fresh water shells. These had been considered hermophrodite, but he discovered differences in shells, and later in the internal anatomy, which enabled him to distinguish with certainty between the sexes. His view was strongly controverted, but at a subsequent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science he presented a series of shells from the youngest to the oldest, and sustained his position so strongly, being supported in his views by Professor Agassiz and later by others, that the correctness of his discovery became universally acknowledged. This discovery was published in Silliman's Journal of Science, Vol. XXXIX.

In 1853 he made an extended tour of investigation, in company with Professor Baird and Dr. Hoy, through northern Ohio, Michigan, Upper Canada, Illinois and Wisconsin, and in 1869 and 1870, when seventy-seven years of age, he made a journey to Florida for the purpose of study. Here, too, he made collections, and he related the results of his observations with the same enthusiasm as in earlier years. His love of investigation did not confine itself to natural

history alone but extended to other subjects as well. The best article, so far as we have been able to ascertain, which has ever been written concerning the wrecks that occurred near Rocky river in the time of the war with Pontiac in '1763, was prepared by Dr. Kirtland for Colonel Whittlesey's 'History of Cleveland.' Had it not been for Dr. Kirtland, probably the relics, such as guns and muskets, which were found along the shore would not have been recognized as having been left here through the wreck of the old English batteaux.

Dr. Kirtland was a man of striking general appearance. Above the ordinary height, he had a strong and massive frame. We only remember him when advanced in years, but his noble head, silvery hair and beard and finely chiseled face, full of animation, were at once an attraction. Whenever it was our good fortune to see him he was most cordial and hospitable, leaving at once whatever might be occupying him to spend the time in conversation. This was not upon trivial topics, but upon that line of study or thought which was then occupying his mind. At one time his conversation was on new varieties of fruit or flowers, in the development of which he had had great success; at another it was Italian bees, their superiority over common bees, and the best means ot feeding them; at another it was his discoveries of the relics of the old wrecks near Rocky river. Whatever might be interesting him at the time, whether history, politics or any subject in natural history, he had power with his enthusiastic presentation of the

theme to interest every one in it. As a result he became a great teacher in many ways. By the cultivation of a fruit farm, and his great liberality in distributing varieties of fruit trees, vines and berries, he taught the neighbors those kinds which were most valuable and best suited to the soil.

From greenhouse and flower garden, Dr. Kirtland distributed freely flowers, seeds, bulbs and plants, claiming that no one, however occupied, had any excuse for neglecting to beautify his yard, and surrounded himself with flowers and shrubs. In teaching medicine he always inspired interest in a broader field than that he taught, and every year sent out students enthusiastic not alone to study disease, but to find in botany, conchology and mineralogy, subjects of ceaseless interest and diversion.

In the stuffing of birds, too, he was an expert, and many of his specimens were sent great distances, some even to the British museum, supplying it with varieties hitherto not in their possession; and when he had reached nearly the age of seventy he told us with great enthusiasm of a class of young ladies to whom he had been teaching taxidermy. One of his chief pleasures seemed to be in setting others at work, and in this, perhaps no one has been more successful.

As has been well said, he was preëminently an educator. The life which he led in a new county, having access to no libraries save his own, which, however, was very valuable, shut off largely from an opportunity of uniting with learned societies, and men of like acquirements,

occupied with such a diversity of pursuits, he did not attain, perhaps, that extended reputation which would naturally have rewarded his talents had they been confined to one line of investigation. The product of his labors is not, however, to be less esteemed, for his life was expended in work in these directions which was of enormous value to the communities in which he lived.

With his many pursuits he carried on a considerable correspondence upon the subjects of his study, and this was always in a most beautiful hand, and he had no patience with anyone who wrote in a careless or slovenly manner.

During the time of the Civil War, though at the age of sixty-nine years, he was a most ardent patriot, and offered his services to the state and was for several months examining surgeon to recruits at Columbus. For these services he would accept no remuneration, donating what would have been paid him to the Soldiers' Aid society of northern Ohio, and he hired several substitutes to enter the army according to the method then in vogue.

No one was a more earnest reader of war news than he, or better informed concerning its progress.

In 1861, he had conferred upon him by Williams' college the degree of LL. D., and at various times was elected a member of many learned societies.

His conversational powers were of no usual sort. Full of animation and enthusiasm, he had great ability to interest others in those subjects which were occupying his thought, nor was he devoid of humor.

land, we would say that, endowed by nature with vast physical and intellectual powers, he used them both most untiringly, not so much in medicine which he abandoned in later years but in the pursuit of various branches of natural history of which he was more fond, spreading his wonderful powers of investigation over a large field and becoming thereby the leader and educator of a great number of people, who were at once stimulated and benefited by his assist-

Always at work, he had an enjoyment of life which is attained by very few in an appreciation of nature in her various manifestations and in initiating others into her secrets. In a life prolonged to the age of eighty-four years, and full of activities until almost the very last, he accomplished an amount of labor, sufficient to have taxed the powers of two ordinary men.

Dr. Isaac Swift, who came to Ravenna in the spring of 1815, was a physician much esteemed by his confreres. He was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, January 30, 1790. He studied medicine and attended lectures in New York City. Coming west on horseback it was his intentions to proceed further, but in swimming Grand river his horse caught cold, so that on reaching Ravenna he was obliged to stop for a time. Being called almost immediately to see some one who was sick, he found occupation, and, since there was much illness, he was detained until he decided to make Ravenna his

In summing up the life of Dr. Kirt- permanent residence. He was subject to exposure, as were all early physicians, and at one time he returned home after an especially cold ride with one side partially paralyzed, an accident from which he never fully recovered. He was active in the support of public worship at a time when there was neither church nor pastor, and he held various offices of public trust, such as county treasurer from 1824 to 1832, and associate judge of the court of common pleas in 1846. Not long after 1830 he relinquished active practice for the most part and established a drug store.

> He died in 1874, at the age of eightyfour years. During the last fifteen years of his life he gave up all active business, but until the end continued in full possession of his mental powers, interesting himself in whatever transpired, having been a man esteemed by his professional brethren and respected and beloved by his friends.

> Dr. John Venen, a resident of Conneaut after 1815, died at that place on March 20, 1875. Had he lived to the time of his birthday, March 23, he would have been ninety-two years of age. He was born in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, and at the age of twenty-two began the study of medicine in Shipton, Lower Canada, with Dr. P. Silver & Son After three years spent here he continued his studies with Dr. Cyrus Root of Wheelock, Vermont. After having practiced for a short time in Wheelock and in Hartley, Canada, he removed to Conneaut, where he remained until the time of his death. He carried on a la

borious, active practice, making long and hard rides, and was fortunately possessed of perfect health to enable him to endure these hardships. In his advanced age he walked erect, with a quick, elastic step and without a cane. His mind was active and engaged not only upon medical subjects, but he took especial delight in the consideration of theological questions, and was always earnest in the support of the church, and took constant pleasure in attendance upon and participation in its services. His wife, with whom he had passed a married life of about sixty-five vears, survived him.

The second physician to establish himself in Cleveland was Dr. Donald McIntosh. He was born in Scotland, but it is thought received his medical education in Quebec. He was a small man, active and able.

In the War of 1812 it is believed he was on board one of the British vessels at the battle of Lake Champlain. He came to Cleveland about 1814, and lived on the corner of Water and St. Clair streets, carrying on his practice and at the same time conducting a hotel called the Navey House. Full of stories, a lover of sports and at the same time a remarkably good player on the violin, his hotel was a rendezvous for all seekers of pleasure like himself. He was a man of good ability and education, and could have taken a high position in his profession. He was, however, very fond of dogs and horses, and addicted to drink.

One evening he went out on Euclid

avenue to race horses with a man named Kirk, who kept a livery-stable. The course of the race was from the old Perry place, where the house of the Hon. H. B. Payne now stands. Dr. McIntosh's horse came down without a rider, and on going to look for him, it was found he had been thrown from his horse and had struck against the rail fence. He was brought to his hotel and soon died. Being refused Christian burial by one of the city pastors, the services at his grave were conducted by Irad Kelley. He died in 1834, at about the age of fifty-five years.

Dr. Erastus Goodwin, who was the earliest physician in Burton, Geauga county, was born in New Hartford, Connecticut, in 1786. He had a common school education, and studied medicine with a brother-in-law, Dr. Thomas Brinsmade. He came to Burton about 1811, and thus endured the hardships common to the earliest physicians.

The War of 1812 soon called him from home, and he went as surgeon's mate to Dr. Peter Allen of Kinsman, in the regiment commanded by Colonel Hayes, and marched near to where Sandusky now stands. There was much sickness among the troops from malaria, and he suffered among the others. While confined to his bed, word came that a large force of hostile Indians had landed at the mouth of Huron river and was approaching the camp. Every one fled, and Dr. Goodwin was left alone to meet his fate, the only one remaining of this settlement. As the second night

approached he crept out to open a gate and allow the lowing cows to gain entrance to their calves and there saw a returning settler who reported that the party supposed to be Indians were prisoners who had been relieved on parol, after Hull's surrender, and that they had been sent down the lake in open boats. While located near Sandusky he met the daughter of Judge Gilbert, Miss Dotia Gilbert, whom he afterward married. He had several sons, the second of whom, Sherman Goodwin, studied medicine and practiced in Burton until 1848, when poor health compelled him to remove to Victoria, Texas, where he now resides.

Dr. Goodwin was a man of ability and had enjoyed as good opportunities for medical education as most of his associates, and he was much esteemed by them.

Mr. Lester Taylor, who, at the age of eighty-seven years, writes us concerning Dr. Goodwin, says: "I was intimately acquainted with him, and unquestionably he had the largest practice and was oftener called in council than any other physician of his day in the county. He was a man of integrity and iron will."

Dr. John Witherspoon Scott was born in Newbury, Vermont, August 6, 1791. He received a common school education and began the study of medicine with Dr. James Dennison of Royalton, in 1813. He entered the medical department of Dartmouth college in 1816, and received the degree of M. D. in 1817. He made the journey to Ohio on horse-

back, and in January or February, 1818, established himself in the practice of medicine in Parkman, where he remained during his entire life, with the exception of the years of 1837-38, which were spent in Chardon.

He received the appointment of associate judge for Geauga county in 1819, being associated with George Tod, father of David Tod.

Dr. Scott married, in October, 1821, Mary Ann, daughter of Judge Noah Hoyt. She survived him seven years, dying February 21, 1850. He died June 16, 1852, after a short illness. Dr. Scott was a man who attended assiduously to his profession, and held in a high degree the respect and affection of the community and esteem of the profession, and his long life spent in the practice of medicine in Parkman, gained him an enduring repuation. He was a man who, though modest and unassuming, was possessed of good ability, and was generally intelligent, possessing, through his personal and social qualities, many friends.

In the township of Chester the earliest physician was Dr. John Miner, who settled there in 1803. He was killed soon afterward during a tornado, by a large tree falling upon his cabin and crushing him beneath its timbers. Later came Dr. William N. Hudson, who settled in Chester in 1809. Dr. Hudson was born in 1788, being the son of David Hudson, one of the principal founders of Hudson college. He left Chester in 1818 for the purpose of studying his profession, and returned in 1825. He removed to

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Meigs county, Ohio, in 1838 or 1839, and was afterward killed during the John Morgan raid.

In Chardon, a physician who was highly respected was Dr. Evert Denton. He was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, in 1790, and graduated at Columbia college, New York, at the age of twenty-one. After practicing for a short time in Connecticut he removed to Lockport, New York, where he re-

mained until about 1820, at which time he removed to Chardon. He was thrown from his horse on a dark night in 1829, and suffered an injury from which he died a year later. Cut off thus early, he had not time to gain that reputation to which his talent entitled him. He was, however, a man of more than usual ability and acquirements, and his memory is highly esteemed by those who know of him.

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DUDLEY P. ALLEN.

HENRY I. HERRICK, M. D.

DR. HENRY J. HERRICK stands in the front rank of the physicians and surgeons of the west, and as a man has long since won repute equal to his reputation as a medical practitioner. Thoroughly educated, highly cultured, with a long and varied experience, he possesses in addition a high-minded Christian character, and a wonderful fund of sound sense that have made him an example and a force of unquestioned power in the community wherein he dwells. He is of the best New England stock, and has all his life been a supporter of the moral reforms and various forms of progress that found life in the New England mind. His father was a native of Massachusetts and his mother of Connecticut. They came to Ohio in an early day to aid in the development of this then new land, and to obtain a field wherein their native energy and industry could have full play. The subject of this sketch was one of a large family of children, and was born at Aurora, Portage county, on January 20, 1833. When he was a mere lad his father removed to Twinsburgh, Summit county, where one-half the boy's time was given the public school and the other half to the severe labors of the farm and saw-mill. It is needless to say that he gave to the one task the energy and industry that are

native traits in his character, nor that he made use of the other with all the strength of a nature that hungered and thirsted for knowledge. The whole bent of his mind was toward the education of himself and the full equipment of the powers with which he felt he had been naturally endowed. One of the surest signs of a high mental stature was found in the fact that the boy, amid the rudeness of the new country life that surrounded him, and without the suggestion from an outside source, should mark out for himself a course that included the obtaining of an education against the greatest odds and in the face of stern difficulties, and should move steadily forward until they were one by one overcome. He was with his mother much when a mere boy, and it was from her that he received an encouragement and a sympathy that was given him in no other direction, and in speaking of those days he always refers to her with the greatest affection and veneration. His thirst for knowledge drove him to close study at night when the work of the day was over, and the more he learned the greater within him was the desire to know more. In this way he fitted himself for college, and this preparation was assisted by a time at the Twinsburgh academy, under the care of the Rev. Samuel Bissell. At the



Henrick



age of twenty-one he entered Williams' college, where he spent four years in close and earnest study, his vacations still being given to manual labor and to school teaching. One of his comrades in Williams' was the late President Garfield, and because of their commanding size and Buckeye nativity, the two young men soon found themselves bearing the pet school appellation of "the Ohio giants." Young Herrick graduated with high honors, and then seriously set himself to the learning of the science of medicine, to which profession he had decided to give his life, although it had been the wish of his father that he should enter the ministry. He attended a partial course of lectures at the Berkshire Medical college, Pittsfield, Massachusetts. In 1858 he returned to Ohio and again betook himself to farm work in order to earn the means with which to continue his studies. He engaged with an uncle and went into the hayfield, and when his time was up had twenty-nine dollars in cash. He had paid for his entire college course of four years out of his own earnings, with the exception of seven hundred dollars which his father had advanced him as his share of the parental estate.

His labor in the hay-field ended on Friday night, and he spent Saturday in Serious reflection. He felt that medicine was the direction in which his nature was set, and to which his mental faculties pointed. When his father asked him what course he had decided on, he said: "Take me to Cleveland, and I will take my chances of getting the medical studies under Dr. Daniel Brainard, an eminent surgeon. Through the influence of that gentleman the United States Marine hospital in Chicago. He also entered Rush Medical studies under Dr. Daniel Brainard, an eminent surgeon. Through the influence of that gentleman characteristics and to which his mental the United States Marine hospital in Chicago. He also entered Rush Medical studies under Dr.

through." His father brought him here on the following Monday, and left him at the City hotel. He had no friends here and only one acquaintance, Jarvis M. Adams, then a young lawyer, whose brother he had known in college. He called on Mr. Adams, and during the course of their conversation mentioned his desire. Mr. Adams' partner, Mr. Canfield, suggested Dr. Brooks, and after a call on him the young man made arrangements to study in his office. The next question was as to what he should live on. He decided to try for a position as teacher in the public schools, and for that purpose attended an examination conducted by Leonard Case, Bushnell White, and Professor Thome. He passed the examination, but failed in getting a school under a rule that no one should be engaged who did not intend to make teaching a profession. Finally a night school was opened in the Prospect street school house, and he was given charge of that. He taught during one hundred evenings of the winter, and attended lectures during the day. The next year he was asked to take charge of Geauga seminary at Chester, and did so, teaching there for one year. In 1860 he went to Chicago, where he resumed his medical studies under Dr. Daniel Brainard, an eminent surgeon. Through the influence of that gentleman he was appointed house physician at the United States Marine hospital in Chicago. He also entered Rush Medical college, from which institution he graduated in the spring of 1861, with

holds that pathological anatomy is but the tracing in the tissues of departures from the natural process. Pathology considers the departure in all of its phenomena, taking knowledge of the disturbing cause.

plexity of the problems to be solved by the physician in his daily care of each individual case. The special skill mon qualification. "Common sense" dogmas of all authors under judgment, tions of fact.

and receive from them such suggestions and aid as shall give light in each individual case. Thus we may conclude that while the practice of medicine is an art, with true natural science as its foundation, it still must rest for skill and Thus may be appreciated the com- success upon the individual judgment. In this respect it is like all other arts. One may be fully versed in the science of navigation and still be a very unsafe which gives success is a not too com- guide to a ship in an uncertain voyage amid conflicting influences. Good dis--which enables one under the guidance criminating judgment must be applied, of these sciences to detect the varia- in all the arts, to give success in the aptions in the different constitutions, as plication of science to all the affairs of also the varying conditions, and change life. Views in the direction pointed out them for the patient's good in prescrib- in the above have often been set forth by ing for the different phases of disease Dr. Herrick in his lectures and writings, other things being equal, the one having as in his practice; and the success that the above named qualification in the has attended him in that practice is the most marked degree will be most suc- best possible proof that his theories of cessful in practice. He will hold the medicine are laid upon broad founda-

SEELYE A. WILLSON.

DR. PETER P. POMERENE.

given a larger share in the world's records than those who save and bind up. There is, of necessity, a sameness in the labors of a surgeon and physician, be he ever so successful, that prevents a full history of his life from being recorded, or at least keeps from him the full credit of the good works he has done. The soldier or the statesman even an hour, the glory that shall follow

Those who ruin and destroy are, by them even beyond the grave, while the some strange fatalism of circumstances, long labor of one who has served the world to better purpose than them both is done in such quiet unselfishness-in so many unnoticed ways, in darkness, winter and storm, and often so far away from the busy centres of the world-that it is often unnoticed, and never fully appreciated nor understood.

There are many worthy and able physicians among the medical men of may win in the bold stroke of a day, or Ohio, and in that profession Dr. P. P. Pomerene of Berlin, Holmes county,



Manazine of Western History

J. J. Fornerene



stands in the foremost rank. He received the advantage of an ancestry of high character. His grandfather, Julius Pomerene, was of French nativity, and came to America with General Lafayette to fight for the liberties of a land that had appealed so strongly to their sympathy. His voyage to America was made on the ship that brought the great Frenchman, and on arrival he fought bravely in the American cause. He was a commissioned officer, but no record has been left as to the exact position he occupied. He was a man of fine education. On the conclusion of the war he decided to remain in America, and located at Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He was married to Martha Heller, a cultivated lady of German descent; and the fruit of their marriage was four children, their ages being in the order named-Annie, Henry, Julius and David. The latter died from an exposure that brought on lung disease, when but seventeen years of age.

In the year 1707 Mr. Pomerene removed with his family from Lancaster and settled in Allegheny county, at a point about seven miles below Pittsburgh. He was compelled to convey his family over the Alleghany mountains by team, and they endured great hardships, being compelled to camp out at nights for the greater part of the journey, with only a scanty stock of provisions upon He located on a which to subsist. farm that had only just been reclaimed from the forest, and upon which there were no improvements whatever. In the year 1800 as he was assisting in the raising of a log cabin, one of the men

at work with him made a misstroke, and with one blow of an axe severed his hand at the wrist. Lockjaw ensued. and his death followed in a short time. The mother and the little ones were left in straitened circumstances, now that the one on whom they had depended was taken away. She found herself in a new country, far from friends, and with the farm as yet unpaid for. She was compelled to lease it for seven years, the proceeds thereof going for the back payments. She found places for her children where she best could, and was compelled to go forth and earn her own living.

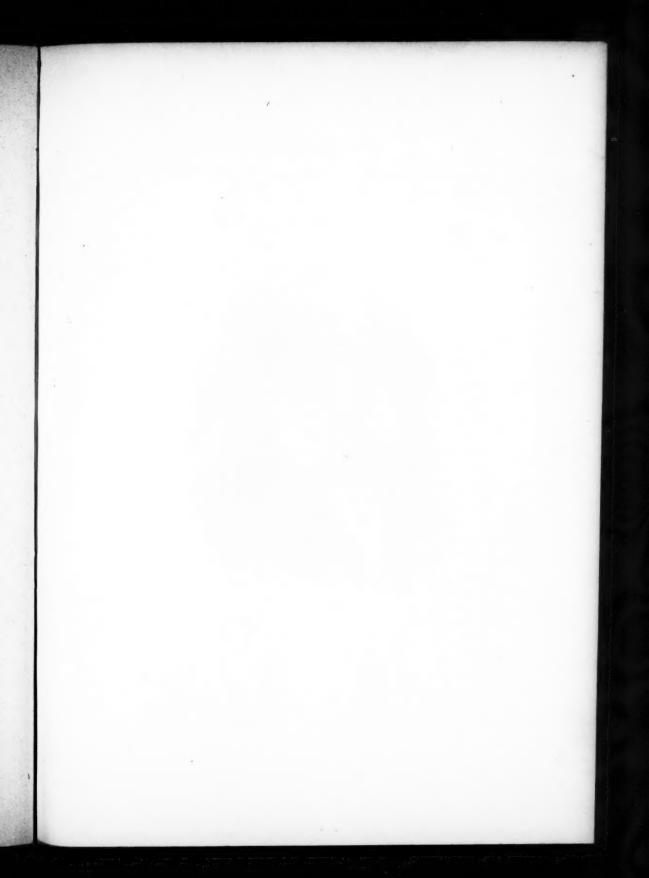
As Julius Pomerene was the only one of his name that crossed the ocean and settled in America, consequently all of the name in this country now are his descendants. His son, Julius Pomerene, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, on February 9, 1792, and with his mother and sister moved to Holmes county, Ohio, in the spring of 1821, and remained there for the remainder of his life. He was a farmer by occupation. He was married on December 16, 1823, to Miss Elizabeth Peirsol, then a resident of Holmes county, but having been born at Slippery Rock, Pennsylvania, and taken by her father to Ohio when but thirteen years

Six children, four sons and two daughters, were born to them. The son, Peter P. Pomerene, remained at home until he was seventeen years of age, having been given only the advantages of a country schooling. He

was determined, however, to gain all the education that could be had with his means and opportunities, and was enabled to spend one winter at the Western Star academy of Summit county. He also had one term at the Fredricks-Being thus well burgh academy. grounded in a common school education he commenced in turn to teach, and followed that occupation for two years. His first examination for a school was under Judge John Jeffries of Wooster. But it was by no means his purpose to spend his life in that line of labor. He felt that he had a call in another direc-The practice of medicine had attracted his attention, and as soon as he was able he entered upon its study. He commenced to read under the instruction of his brother, Dr. Joel Pomerene, at Middletown, Holmes county, when but twenty years of age. After two years of study, in the winter of 1854 he attended one course of lectures at the Western Reserve Medical College of Cleveland. Because of limited means that prevented his carrying his medical education as far forward as he would have liked, he located at Berlin, Holmes county, on February 27, 1855, and commenced the practice of medicine. In the fall of 1860 he went to Philadelphia, and received a course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical college, from which he graduated in the spring of 1861. He returned to Berlin thus newly equipped, and resumed his practice, and has remained there since. He has been very succesful, and has won for himself a high and honorable place in the medical profession. Nature admirably prepared him for that form of work, and he has ever been a close student and a hard worker. He is a skillful practitioner and surgeon, and has practiced his profession in all its branches. He is one of the most genial and hospitable of men, making stranger as well as friend feel at home, and exerting a genial-influence on all about him. He is liberal in his views, and while holding earnestly to any faith that may be within him, has respect for the beliefs of others, and is willing to see that each man has a right to his own opinion. He is generous, and many of the poor and suffering about him have grateful cause to remember that fact. He is ever ready to aid any enterprise that may be origi nated for the good of the public; and although busy day and night in his profession, has found much time for reading, and has closely cultivated his habits of observation. He is thorough and earnest in all that he undertakes. and has the undivided good will and respect of the community in which he dwells.

Dr. Pomerene was one of the charter members of the Holmes county Medical society, organized in 1858, and was made a member of the Ohio State Medical society, in 1870, and of the American Medical association in 1878. It is no undue praise, but a simple acknowledgement of his worth and success to say that in the thirty-one years in which he has practiced medicine and surgery, he has done more business in that line than any other practitioner who has ever lived in Holmes county.

Dr. Pomerene has been twice mar-





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ried. His first wife was Lorhetta Maxwell of Holmes county. One son and two daughters were born to this union. The former, DaCosta Pomerene, is now receiving a theological course at Princeton Theological seminary. Only one of the daughters is now living. His wife was the daughter of Bezaleel and Annie Wise Maxwell, and died on May 17, 1862.

His second wife, to whom he was married on January 1, 1863, was Elizabeth Wise, daughter of Peter and Esther Wise, also of Holmes county. Nine children have been born of this marriage-seven sons and two daughters.

DR. AKIN C. MILLER.

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his early educational surroundings. He was the son of Isaac and Dorothy Miller, and was born on the old homestead in Salt Creek township, Holmes county, Ohio, on September 7, 1832the youngest of eleven children, five of whom are yet living. His advantages in his youth, when the common school system of Ohio had not been dreamed of, were of the most meagre character; but he made

DR. A. C. MILLER has for so long held the best of such as did exist, and supa place in the medical ranks of northern plemented them out of the great reser-Ohio, and of late been so identified with voir of his energy and determination. medical education in Cleveland, that He created his own resources, making any article on the subjects involved his way step by step, and with therein would be incomplete with no such success that by the time he was sixteen years of age he had charge jority of our successful professional of a school. The income thus won was men he commenced at the foot of the used to advance him still farther, and he was enabled to take an academic Having inherited strong physical as course. For a long time he had felt well as mental qualities, he found no impelled toward the medical profession, difficulty in working his way to the and had early founded himself on the front and in overcoming the many resolution that nothing should come beobstacles and disadvantages peculiar to tween him and that ambition. In 1853, just as he reached his majority, he entered the office of Dr. Joel Pomerene of Middletown, Holmes county. In 1856 and 1857 he attended his first course of lectures at the Cleveland medical college. Not having sufficient funds to carry him through his medical course, he opened an office at Orrville, Wayne county, where he succeeded in building up an excellent practice in a short time. On the breaking out of the war he immediately determined to give his service to his country, and in a way by which he could be of the most use. Accordingly he entered Starling Medical college at Columbus, Ohio, at the opening of the session of 1861-62, and requested a special examination for gradua-This was granted. He received his diploma, and promptly submitted himself for examination for the position of regimental surgeon. He passed successfully, and was appointed surgeon of the Fourteenth regiment, Kentucky volunteer infantry, there being no vacancy in Ohio commands at that time. He immediately joined his regiment, which was then in camp on the Big Sandy river in eastern Kentucky, and was with General Garfield in his campaign of 1862, in which he whipped Marshall, and rid east Kentucky of rebel rule forever.

While in the service, Dr. Miller filled the position of president of a board of surgeons to examine medical officers for the twelve regiments of east Tennessee troops; was president of a board of examining surgeons for disabled soldiers; was division surgeon on the staff of Generals Baird and White; was medical director of the eastern department of Kentucky, and surgeon-in-chief of hospitals in the same department. It is needless to say to those who know him that he fulfilled all these important trusts with fidelity, and gave to them the energy, industry and wise administration that have characterized his course in the walks of civil life. In 1864 he retired from the army, and again entered of the consulting physicians to Charity

upon the practice of medicine in Orrville. He graduated from Bellevue Medical college, New York, in 1868, and was soon afterwards appointed to the chair of diseases of the genitourinary organs, in Charity Hospital Medical college, of Cleveland now the medical department of the University of Wooster. In 1881, when Professors W. J. Scott, G. C. E. Weber and others of the faculty withdrew from the medical dedartment of the University of Wooster, the work of reorganizing the faculty was largely entrusted to Dr. Miller, In consultation with Professors Firestone and Pomerene and other remaining members of the faculty he was soon able to present to the board of trustees of the university for election the names of a number of young, active and successful physicians, who had proved themselves eminently capable as teachers to fill the places the board had declared vacant. The result was the creation of a live, strong and progressive faculty, which is doing first-class work, winning the commendation of not only the patrons of the college but of the profession at large, and giving excellent promise for the future.

In this reorganization Dr. Miller was elected to the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women, the latter of which he still holds. By his energy and perseverance he has succeeded in creating and maintaining at the university a large clinic for women alone, where hundreds avail themselves of his treatment.

For many years Dr. Miller was one

hospital, and for some time was in charge of the lying-in department. Since the reorganization of the medical department of the University of Wooster, he, with the balance of the faculty, have founded University Hospital in connection with the college, which has already a record of success and usefulness.

Dr. Miller has given to his profession the best time and thought of his life, and all else has been compessed to wait upon that and to aid him in mastering it, and accomplish through it what good he could for the world. No outside ambitions have led him astray. No allurements of politics or public life have caused him to forget the demands of the profession to which he is devoted. He has spent some time abroad, but most of it was given in the interest of his life's labor. The success he has won, and the high repute in which he is held, are the best possible proofs of the wisdom of his early choice, and that he has followed the path nature had designed for him. Generous, high-minded, patriotic and manly in all the relations of life, he is indeed a valued and respected citizen of Cleveland, where he has made his home since 1875.

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HENRY I. GOURLEY.

Many men achieve excellence and command success in some given direction, but it is permitted to few to follow several lines of life and stand in the front rank of each. Yet in Mr. H. I. Gourley, who is yet a young man in the enumeration by years, we find a striking illustration in this direction. As a teacher he has done a grand work and won universal public recognition and endorsement; as a business man he has produced results of the most positive character, and as a public man he has served the people with signal faithfulness and a most unquestioned ability. With the best portion of his life before him, there is no telling what still greater things he shall yet achieve.

Mr. Gourley was born at Thompsontown, Juniata county, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1838. His father, Joseph Gourley, was a farmer and resided near the little town referred to as the birthplace of the subject of this sketch. Joseph Gourley died in 1843, leaving two sons and one daughter aged respectively, three, five and seven years. Being deprived of the support of her husband and left without pecuniary means, the mother decided soon after his death to remove with her three children to Pittsburgh. Having reached that city, the circumstances in which she was placed in her new home soon

made it necessary for the mother to transfer the children to the care of others. At the age of six years, therefore, young Henry was placed under the care of a farmer in Pine township, Allegheny county. Here he remained until the age of eighteen, devoting his young days to the manifold duties which commonly fall to the lot of boys who are reared midst the scenes of rural life. It was on this farm that he acquired the early habits of industry which have characterized his subsequent life, and which rendered possible the measure of success and usefulness which has marked his career. It is probably true that those twelve years of busy labor were not of profit in a monetary sense, as his boarding and clothing and the privilege of attending the district school during a portion of the winter months constituted the compensation for his services. But they were the years which established the groundwork of his character and implanted within him a spirit of independence and self-reliance which has strengthened his succeeding days and enabled him to surmount the difficulties which have compassed his path.

With a mind hungry for knowledge, and earnestly desirous of acquiring an education, young Gourley found himself devising ways and means of attaining that object. He had no money, but firmly



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resolved that he would earn it. He, therefore, left the farm where he had so long labored, and the house which he had learned to look upon as home, and faced the world, armed only with his brain and courage, and determined to do heartily and well whatever fell to his hand. His start was sufficiently humble. Within a few days he entered into a contract with a neighboring farmer for cutting cord-wood at forty cents a cord. He went manfully to work, and during a period of fifteen days he cut fifty cords, for which he received twenty dollars in gold. In a financial sense, this was the first fruit of his own labor. During the harvest of the same year he earned thirty dollars more, which he added to that already obtained, and with this sum as a foundation upon which to work, entered Witherspoon Institute, located in Butler, Pennsylvania. He remained there for a period of four months, and on his funds becoming exhaused, was compelled to relinquish school and again find employment in the woods. Upon a further replenishing of his purse by the use of his muscles, he entered Duff's Commercial college at Pittsburgh, and graduated therefrom in January, 1857.

With his diploma under his arm, Mr. Gourley applied at the grocery store of Joseph Craig, in Allegheny City, for a position. This gentleman, who had known him from early childhood, gave him employment at eight dollars a month, with boarding in his own home. After four months of this service he concluded to seek his fortune in the west, and with a slowly accumulated

fortune of twenty-five dollars in his pocket, he bought a ticket to Chicago, and from thence proceeded to Dubuque, Iowa. The cost of transportation there about exhausted his funds, and he made haste to seek employment, but in vain. The great financial panic of 1857 was on in its force, and the time was most inauspicious for new ventures, and unfortunate for an inexperienced young man to be without money in a strange land. Unable to obtain employment of any kind in Dubuque, he engaged a deck passage on a steamboat to Davenport, of the same state.

This, the first steamboat ride of his life, proved an eventful one, and came near closing this record in its beginning. In passing through the drawbridge at Rock Island, the boat struck the pier and sprung a leak. The water began to pour into the hold with great force and volume, and the cry went up, "We are sinking." But the pilot was a man of nerve and experience, and steered the craft to shore, landing the affrighted passengers in safety.

Safe from wreckage on the waters, the young man set foot in Davenport penniless and at an utter loss as to the source from whence his next meal was to come, leaving the question of a night's lodging to settle itself when that of subsistence should be out of the way. But he was of the resolute sort, with an endless stock of courage and determination, and took hold of the dilemma by both horns for a fair, square wrestle. With his valise in hand he turned his face toward the, to him, unknown prairies. Having traveled a distance of twelve

miles he stopped, just as the sun was setting, at an humble cottage, and asked permission to stay for the night. The rough appearing but kind-hearted country-man graciously took him in and gave him his supper, lodging and breakfast. In view of the exhausted condition of his finances, it was fortunate for him that his host proved to be a native of Pittsburgh, for when he timidly asked for the amount of his bill, on the following morning, the response was, "I never charge anything for keeping over night a man who comes from my native city." The young stranger thanked him heartily and departed, knowing not where he was going, but all the time hoping that an opportunity of securing employment in some capacity or other would soon present itself. He was not disappointed. The opening came, and on the afternoon of the same day he engaged to a farmer at fourteen dollars a month. We have his own testimony for the statement that it was to him a happy moment when, in response to his anxious inquiry, that Iowa farmer consented to give him work.

Here he remained for five months, and on the expiration of that time again set his face towards Pittsburgh, reaching there in the autumn of 1857. The fortune which he had set forth to seek in the far west, was represented on his arrival home by just twenty-five dollars—a sum exactly equal to that possessed when he had departed six months before. While, in the light of a business enterprise, the trip did not prove to be an eminent success, it was of value

nevertheless, for he acquired an experience which has been of incalculable benefit to him from that day to this.

From 1857 to 1861 Mr. Gourley's time was principally occupied in teaching and attending school himself, the former occupying his time in the winter, while in the summer he attended Elder's Ridge academy, where he prepared himself for the senior class in college. In the fall of 1861 he was elected to the principalship of Troy Hill (now Seventh ward, Allegheny city) school, at a salary of forty dollars a month. He won unquestioned success in this position, and showed that he had entered at last upon a profession for which, both by education and natural gifts, he was eminently fitted. At the end of two years of this responsible labor, he took a step forward in his chosen line and was elected to the principalship of the Third ward (now Grant) schools, Pittsburgh, at a salary of eleven hundred dollars per annum. At this time the school was one of the largest in the city, employing sixteen teachers, and having an annual enrollment of about sixteen hundred pupils. To this responsibility Mr. Gourley gave four faithful years, meeting with unusual success as a teacher, and ranking among the most progressive and popular principals connected with the Pittsburgh schools.

Leaving the Grant schools, Mr. Gourley organized a select school at Shady Side, a beautiful suburb of Pittsburgh, and remained in charge thereof for one year. In 1868 he opened a select school for boys and girls in Pittsburgh, which institution at once became

popular and profitable, and was patronized by many of the pupils whom he had formerly taught on Troy hill and in the Grant school. But after having conducted this institution for one year, failing health and a desire to find more vigorous employment induced him to accept a position with the publishing firm of Charles Scribner & Company, of New York, as the representative of their educational publications in the state of Pennsylvania. He remained with this firm for a period of five years, during which time he had achieved unexampled success in introducing their series of text books on geography into the schools of western Pennsylvania. In a business sense this position was a remunerative one, but its duties were less in harmony with Mr. Gourley's inclination than those which pertain to teaching. He loved the school-room, and found his greatest happiness in imparting instruction to the young. In 1874, at the earnest solicitation of the board of directors, he consented to again assume the principalship of the Grant schools. But in less than two years after his return to the old school, what seemed to him at the time a favorable proposition from the publishing house of A. H. English & Company, Pittsburgh, induced him to again relinquish teaching, and accept a position with that firm. He assumed the superintendency of their agency department, and held it until their unexpected failure in 1878. Being one of their creditors at the time, he suffered a serious financial loss, which engulfed nearly all his accumulations of preceding years.

Immediately after this failure, the board of directors for the third time elected Mr. Gourley to the principalship of the Grant school. It seemed as if this position was always open for him, and indeed the remark became common among the teaching fraternity, that "if Mr. Gourley desired the principalship of Grant school, no one else need apply."

But the activities of the business life which he had been leading for several years in a measure unfitted him for the monotonous duties of the school-room. and besides, the circumstances in which he was left by the failure above referred to, made it not only advisable but absolutely necessary for him to find employment in some sphere promising more liberal compensation than that received in the teacher's profession. It is a lamentable fact that notwithstanding the great importance of the teacher's position, the pay attaching thereto is not such as to justify a man of ability and ordinary ambition in making a lifework of the profession. The world presents other spheres of employment in which an enterprising and prudent man may, during the active years of his life, accumulate something for his own comfort and support, and for the maintenance of those dependent on him at a time when sickness or the infirmities of age unfit him for work. With these considerations weighing upon him, Mr. Gourley took a step which was a loss to the educational interests of Pittsburgh, but in which he was fully justified by the considerations above outlined. He abandoned the profession of teaching

in 1879, and assumed the management in Pittsburgh of a branch of the schoolbook publishing business now owned by Taintor Brothers, Merrill & Co. of New York. In this responsible position he has since remained. He has been engaged in lines of educational work other than those here mentioned, having in 1876-77 assisted Professor M. B. Goff in the preparation of a series of arithmetics, which bears the latter's name, and which has been extensively introduced into public schools of Pennsylvania and other states. In 1881 Mr. Gourley commenced the preparation of a series of readers and speller for the use of schools. In this he was assisted by Mr. I. N. Hunt, whose name is associated with his own in the authorship of the books. This series was completed and published in 1882, and is known by the title 'The Modern Series of Readers and Speller.' These books have met with a most gratifying reception, and have already attained a wide circulation.

Successful as H. I. Gourley has been in the line of education and the business connected therewith, there is another strong and successful side to his life which must not be forgotten or overlooked. He is the possessor of qualities and a temperament which fit him for a successful public life, and such service as he has already given emphasizes that fact. He intended at an early day to give himself to the law, and in 1864-65, while engaged in teaching, he entered upon the study of that profession, reading with Messrs. Hopkins & Lazear. He never, however, completed his legal studies, and finally abandoned the idea altogether. This step has ever been to him a source of deep regret, and he looks upon it as the great mistake of his life.

Mr. Gourley has been a very useful man to Pittsburgh in an official way, and has given much time and labor to the public good. He has resided in that city for twenty-five years, and during half that time has been a resident of the Seventh ward. In 1876 he was elected to represent that ward in select council for a term of two years. This position he has held uninterruptedly from that date to the present, having been reëlected five times. His popularity, and the high order of his official services, can best be understood when it is known that in three of these elections he received the unanimous vote of the people of his ward, representing all political parties. In 1879 Mr. Gourley was elected president of select council, and every year since, his course has been endorsed by an unanimous reëlection to that position. Considering the difficulties of the position of presiding officer, and the fact that council is composed of men representing each political faith, a unanimous reëlection for so many years in succession must be considered a compliment not often possible to men in public life. His efficiency and fairness in the position of president are conceded by everybody, and his promptness in disposing of business is universally recognized and commended. Since he assumed the duties of presiding officer. now almost eight years ago, but one of his decisions has been overruled by council.

In this one case the chair was right and the council wrong, and, discovering their error, reversed themselves by a subsequent action. During his long service as a member of council, Mr. Gourley has taken an active part in the discussion of all the important measures considered by that body.

Of these numerous and varied measures, considered by the councils during the last decade, the two most important, touching as they did the vital interests of the city, were perhaps "The completion of the new water works" and "The compromise of the Penn avenue indebtedness." About 1870 the territorial enlargement of the city, resulting from the addition to her limits of the section known as the East End, and of the boroughs south of the Monongahela river, as well as the vast increase in her population, made it necessary to provide enlarged facilities for supplying her citizens with water. The new water works were the outgrowth of this necessity. They were built on a magnificent scale, and at an enormous expense to the city. When completed the discovery was made that the immense engines, four in number, intended to force the water from the Allegheny river into the reservoir situated at a height of three hundred and fifty feet above the pumping works, were defective in the material of which they were constructed. Portions of the machinery began giving way as soon as the engines were put in operation. There was no telling at what moment the whole works might "let down." What to do with the machinery became a great question. Some

condemned the design of the engines, which had cost the city a million of dollars, and earnestly advocated the abandonment of the works and the purchase of new machinery. Others defended the plan on which they were constructed and advised the removal of the defective parts. Against the bitter opposition of a determined minority, the latter course was pursued. At an expense of about one hundred thousand dollars the engines were perfected, and they are today doing their work to the entire satisfaction even of those who desired to cast them away.

After the East End district referred to above became a part of the city, the opening and improvement of streets throughout that locality became an important question. As there were about fifty miles of streets to pave, the improvement became a serious matter to the property owners along the line of An act was the interested streets. passed by the legislature, known as "the Penn avenue act," under which the desired work was to be done, the property abutting to be assessed by the foot front for the improvement. Under this act the city of Pittsburgh issued bonds approximating in amount seven millions of dollars, in order to provide the money necessary to prosecute the work. The same act provided that the assessments made upon the property should be paid into the city treasury, in ten equal annual installments, and used for the redemption of the bonds issued by the

After the improvements had been made, the method of assessment, in

its application to many of the streets improved, was, for reasons which need not be presented here, declared unconstitutional. The city was in consequence forced to the necessity of making a compromise with the property owners, by which she was enabled to recover about forty per cent. of the amount represented by the bonds which she had issued, the balance of the debt being assumed by the city at large. This measure of councils is known as the "Penn Avenue Compromise." Among the more important matters which have recently engaged the attention of councils are those providing for the introduction and use of the natural gas found in abundance in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. By the adoption of these measures the great manufacturing industries are supplied with a cheap fuel, and the city is relieved of the cloud of smoke, resulting from the use of bituminous coal, which has enveloped her in the past. relief from smoke is a transformation gratefully welcomed by the inhabitants of what has hitherto been recognized as the "Smoky City." Through the advantages thus afforded, Pittsburgh enters upon a propitious future. Great heretofore as a manufacturing centre, she is destined through the instrumentality of her natural advantages, and the enterprise and industry of her people, to increase in wealth and power and population until she shall take position among the great cities of our country.

In all these matters it is needless to

say that Mr. Gourley has taken an active and prominent part, while his voice has been heard and his vote given to that side upon which the best interests of the public were located.

Mr. Gourley has always been an ardent Republican, and during the past twelve years has taken an active part in politics. In 1880 he was chairman of the committee on meetings and speakers for Allegheny county during the Presidential campaign which resulted in the election of James A. Garfield. He did much of the hard work attending that campaign, and enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing Allegheny county give the Republican candidate a majority of sixteen thousand.

Mr. Gourley was married in 1867 to Miss Jennie Brenneman of Pittsburgh. Personally he is an agreeable, courteous gentleman, popular with the public at large, and possessing a host of close friends. He is highly cultured, has read much and studied much, and even while deep in the cares of business finds time to keep up with the current thought and literature of the day. All educational matters lie close to his heart, and any measure which has for its purpose the improvement of public schools finds in him an earnest friend. Viewed from all sides, and especially with reference to the long road of labor he has been compelled to travel, Mr. Gourley furnishes us with as fine a specimen as could be found of the successful and self-made representative American.

JAMES HENRY SEYMOUR.



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GENERAL J. H. DEVEREUX.

THE reputation achieved by the late J. H. Devereux as a railroad manager was national; and yet it was not alone because he stood in a high position that he was widely recognized the country over, and honored and admired wherever known. Much of his fame arose from the fact that as he stood in a great light before the public gaze, no flaw or blemish was found upon him. He carried to his labors a noble manhood and an exalted Christian character that worked themselves out through his works and became a source of public benefit. He proved to the world that one could command the highest success in a business career, and at the same time be true to himself, his Christian principles, and those whose interests had been lodged in his hands. A life like his is, indeed, well worth looking into.

Nature and ancestry combined to give General Devereux a noble mental and physical equipment for the work he was destined to do in the world. He came of the best New England stock, and his family line can be traced directly to the Norman conquerors of England. His ancestors were among those who purchased the town of Marblehead, Massachusetts, from the Indians in 1684. His father was Captain John Devereux, of the merchant marine. He was born in

Boston, on April 5, 1832, and early gave promise of a hardy independence of character, added to an upright mind and a brain of unusual quality. received a thorough education at the Portsmouth, New Hampshire, academy, and as early as 1848, when but sixteen years of age, came to the then far west of Cleveland to test the powers of his own resources, and to make his way in the world. His courage, energy, and ambition were beyond his years, but even then he never undertook a task without seeing that all its requirements were fulfilled; and no responsibility that was laid upon him was ever neglected or betrayed. He commenced life at the lower grade of the profession in which he was afterward to command such success, and on the very line which he was afterwards to control as president, engaging as construction engineer on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati railroad. His labor was of the thorough kind and his advance certain. On the completion of the line, he obtained similar employment on the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula railroad, which was then seeking to give Cleveland an outlet toward the east. He earned and received the warmest commendation from those who had been his official superiors, and on his departure from the Columbus line, we find its superin-

experience no doubt he will be fully qualified to take charge of the construction of a road." William Case, president of the Cleveland & Erie road writes to him as early as 1853:

It gives me the greatest pleasure to bear testimony to the energy, fidelity and correct manner with which you have discharged every duty assigned to you in the field or office, and to recommend in the strongest terms your services as engineer and draftsman to any company desiring such assistance, fully believing they will be as satisfactory to others as they have been to our company, and to the C. C. & C. company previous to your engagement with us.

These extracts are simply made for the purpose of showing that General Devereux's success in life was not the outcome of accident or the result of a combination of circumstances, but that he laid the foundation thereof in early manhood, and built in character as well as reputation with every year that passed. He was only twenty-one years of age, it should be remembered, when the above was written.

In 1852 the young man turned his face toward the south, and for the next nine years was one of the busy and moving railroad spirits in Tennessee. He became division and resident engirailroad, which position he held for eight years. He was for a time civil engineer of the city of Nashville. "He

tendent, Amasa Stone, writing of him: internal improvements of that state and "He has performed his duties to the section," says one appreciative record entire satisfaction of all parties with of his life, "and was referee in imporwhom he has been connected; at this tant cases as to location and constructime I consider him entirely competent tion. He became the leading spirit of to take charge of a piece of road as the state and section in railroad affairs, division engineer, and with some more and had determined on residing there the rest of his natural life." But the war cloud swept across the land, and his hopes and material expectations were swept away with those of many other northern men who had located themselves in the south. His heart was with the Union, and he decided to close up his affairs as rapidly as he could and tender his services to the government. He was compelled to pursue a course of discretion and judgment, as he was a marked man because of the opinions he had not concealed, and his life was more than once in dan ger. But his purpose knew no change. and he finally placed his life and services at the disposal of the country he loved so well. There was a field in which he could do a work of especial value, and he was soon assigned thereto. The faithfulness, energy and far-seeing judgment that were shown by him in the responsible service of managing the government railroad lines that were under his care, marked him as a man of no ordinary stamp, and produced results that were of the greatest benefit to the cause he served.

In the early part of 1862 he was dineer of the Tennessee & Alabama rected to make a reconnoissance for a military road in the Shenandoah valley, and when it was completed he received the appointment of superintendent of was prominently connected with the military railroads in Virginia. Under

that authority he had official charge of all railroads out of Alexandria or connected therewith. It was a difficult task that had been committed to his hands. He found all the railroads of Virginia in a most deplorable condition, but he went to work with characteristic energy, and with a wonderful executive ability, and soon reduced chaos to order and regularity. It was in the spring of that year that the forward movements of the Federal armies in Virginia called for active operation by the government of all the roads that centered at Alexandria, and were connected from that point with Washington. "These lines of railroad," says one record of the war, "were in the most deplorable condition; and in the midst of chaos, and of imperative demands for endless transportation to and from the advancing enemies, General McCallum was suddenly called to the head of the department of railroads, and in turn summoned Colonel Devereux to act as controller and chief of the Virginia lines."

No one knew better than himself the giant task that had been laid upon his shoulders, but he accepted it manfully and gave to it the best that was within him. In describing this portion of his life and public service, I shall draw freely on the record above referred to. "The work was herculean, and its difficulties were well nigh unsurmountable; the constant assaults of the enemy upon the roads being almost equaled in injurious effects by the intolerance and ignorance of Federal officers, whose ambition by turns extended to the special

ownership and direction of every mile of track, and every car and locomotive." No line had ever been drawn between the jurisdiction of the chiefs of the road management, of the war department, and of the army, but the unwritten law was none the less exacting, as laid down by quartermaster's and commissaries' departments, by ordnance and hospital departments, by the chiefs in command in the field. Through all this maze of difficulty ran the demands made necessary by the movement of large bodies of troops, of batteries, with pontoons, and the conveyance of the sick and wounded. Other difficulties of a minor but none the less irritating nature presented themselves. The roads were infested with suspicious characters and peddlers, and the trains swarmed with them, to the injury of all departments of the service. Colonel Devereux looked the whole matter over carefully, saw what there was to be done, and proceeded to do it. He commenced at the beginning of the difficulty, and patiently and deftly unwound it day after day. He compelled order and discipline out of disorder and chaos. He filled the reconstructed shop swith tools, and the roads with adequate equipments; quietly and patiently but persistently developed the system of military railroad law, and made it harmonize with the regulations of each department. He swept away with a single stroke every peddler, leech and spy and thief from the trains, which now became in reality through trains of government supplies, as the orders required, and were manned and officered with the most rigid disci-

pline. He organized a corps of inspection and detection which swept away all that was bad or suspicious, and made his eye the chief sentinel of the army, before which everybody and everything had to pass for recognition and ap-With strong practical sense, proval. he avoided as far as possible all clashing between the departments, by fitting the vast machine to all their wants. He developed the resources of the great machine under his control until Alexandria became the centre of a great system that worked with celerity, energy, and precision. Bridges and roadways might be destroyed, but they were rebuilt on the instant. The trains went through on time. There was no confusion, no indecision, and no delay. To quote:

It was a gallant thing, with Pope's army driven back and scattered in confusion, to bring into Alexandria every car and engine in safety-in some cases working the cars up the grades by hand, while the ground trembled with the shock of battle. Such work as this he repeatedly performed. It was a noble labor, that of caring for the sick and wounded, which was made a part of the military railroad work, and the United States sanitary commission gratefully acknowledged his constant and valuable aid in this direction. No officer stood better with the war secretary (Stanton) nor with the President (Lincoln), and, holding a position which could have been turned into a source of immense personal gain, his integrity was beyond doubt-no man dared even attempt to bribe him. He directed and moved men and machines by a thorough system, and the result was great smoothness in operation and precision in management; hence the promptness of movement and immunity from serious accident, which marked the workings of these military railroads.

The magnificent work done by General Devereux in this department deserves more detailed and complete description than is possible in the limits here assigned. But it must be said that it was appreciated, not only by the country at large, and in a general way, but by those in authority and competent to know whereof they spoke. From many testimonials in that direction, let the following stand for example:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, March o. 1864.

DEAR SIR: I pray you to accept for yourself and Colonel McCallum my thanks for the photographs received this morning, and the kind sentiments expressed towards myself, which are fully reciprocated. The faithful, energetic and skilful services rendered by Colonel McCallum and yourself in the railroad department is highly esteemed, and has proved eminently useful to the military operations of the government. Your obedient servant,

EDWIN M. STANTON.
J. H. Devereux, Superintendent, etc., Alexandria,
Virginia.

Many other expressions of a like character might be quoted. He was repeatedly complimented by General Meade for bravery and distinguished services. by General Meigs, General Ingalls and others. He continued in the work until in the spring of 1864, when he saw that the end was drawing near, and then decided to seek a new and more congenial field of usefulness. He tendered his resignation, which was received with sincere regret. Many and earnest were the expressions of grief at his departure; and he carried into private life not only the knowledge that he had done a noble and patriotic service to his country, but also the loyal and undivided affection and respect not only of those who had been above him, but also of those who had been under his command.

He took up anew the real labor of his life, but this time in the more congenial

associations of the north, and in a position more befitting his abilities and ex-He came to Cleveland in March, 1864, and accepted the position of general superintendent of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad, which he filled with his usual energy, and to the best returns for those whose interests had been placed in his hands. He was soon afterwards made vice-president under Mr. McCullough, which office he held until May, 1868, when he resigned to accept the vice-presidency of the old Lake Shore road. His departure was made the occasion of a public testimonial from those who had been under his direction. Fully eight hundred men in the employ of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh company gathered at Wellsville, half way between Pittsburgh and Cleveland. General Devereux was present by invitation, and was presented with a fine blooded horse and family barouche as a mark of appreciation and esteem. This action was entirely unexpected, but it touched him deeply. The event is referred to only to show that no matter where he was, or what might be the greatness of his power or position, he ever won and held the esteem of the humblest man under his control.

General Devereux was promoted from vice-president to president of the Lake Shore road, and continued as such until the great consolidation of all the lines between Buffalo and Chicago, into the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. He was then made general manager of the entire line, and had executive control thereof, with all the branches, a position of immense responsibility,

and affording an unlimited opportunity for work. During his government the line was very successful, and its reputation among railroads for safety and accommodation to public, and the prudent and economical management in the interests of the stockholders, stood deservedly high. The reputation of General Devereux as a railroad man had been all this time one of steady growth. and his control of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern showed that he had no superior in the country. This fact was proved by the many calls that came to him from various directions to take charge of various roads, and finally in 1873, he decided on a change, and accepted the presidency of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolisthe road upon which he had commenced railroad life, in a very subordinate capacity, twenty-four year before. It was a part of the same arrangement that he should also accept the presidency of the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad company, and he assumed the duties of those two important offices at about the same time. He was, at the same time, the president of minor railroad corporations, whose lines formed part of the system of the larger companies under his control. There was work enough ahead, even for one whose mind was of so comprehensive a grasp, and whose powers of mental labor were so great as The fortunes of the Atlantic & Great Western were at a low ebb at that period. Laboring under the most discouraging odds, he succeeded in putting the line in the best condition under the circumstances, but at the close of the

year 1874 it was deemed useless to continue the struggle until a change in its financial condition had been effected. He was accordingly made receiver, and shortly afterwards resigned his position as president and director, as incompatible with that of receiver appointed by the courts. His appointment to the place just named was received with satisfaction by all concerned, who knew that their varied and clashing interests were in safe and honorable hands. This appointment was made in 1874, and remained in force until 1880, when the company was reorganized under the name of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, of which new corporation he was made president, remaining such until November, 1881. While connected with the Atlantic & Great Western he took great interest in the building of the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, which gave an outlet to Pittsburgh by the way of Youngstown. He remained a trustee and director of that line until his death. He was also director and vice-president of the Pittsburgh, McKeesport & Connellsville road, trustee and director of the Dayton & Union, and vice-president of the Cleveland & Mahoning Valley company. Of a number of his other railroad connections and labors, the following has been written by one who knew and appreciated General Devereux's railroad history at its full value:

It goes without the saying that he was a busy man, but he was never apparently in a hurry, and his deliberate manner of doing business was the secret of his being able to do so much without exhaustion. Acting chiefly in the interest of the Atlantic & Great Western railway, he took an active part in the project that had hitherto been a failure

of raising the funds for building a line from Marion to Chicago. The line was built, and is now known as the Chicago & Atlantic. This line, working in connection with the Erie, began to be a menace to the interests of the Vanderbilt system, of which the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis formed a part. Thus General Devereux found himself serving two interests, and his sense of justice not allowing him to do so, he resigned his presidency of the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio, in November, 1881. It was in 1880 that he became president of the Indianapolis & St. Louis railroad. It was then owned jointly by the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis and Pennsylvania company, and upon the principle that what is everybody's is nobody's property, it was a wretched road. In May, 1882, the interest on the road having been defaulted, a foreclosure and sale was ordered, the line passed into the control of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis, and was reorganized as the Indianapolis & St. Louis railway, with General Devereux as president. Under the wise administration of General Devereux and his able corps of lieutenants, the line has been transformed as if by magic into one of the best roads in the west.

General Devereux remained at the head of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis road until his death, and made it in its mode of work, its reputation, and its results, one of the model railroad lines of the country. It is regretted beyond expression that space will not permit of a review of his labors in that field, nor such extracts of practical railroad wisdom as might be made from his various annual reports. The honest and high-minded methods of his private life were pursued in all his railroad connections, and his endorsement of any project came to be looked upon as a sure guarantee of its worth and claims on public confidence. He gave the road under his control the best that was within him, and that was no small contribution in these days when railroading has become not only

a practical science but a complex financial problem as well. He had been educated for a railroad man, from the taking of a level for a grade, up to the executive control of a great combination of lines, and "in all these positions he had acquitted himself with such ability as, while yet on the sunny side of fifty, to become a leading man in railway circles." There was a widespread appreciation of his ability as a railroad man. When he was placed in charge of the Atlantic & Great Western road, a leading journal stated several general truths when it said:

It was indeed a fortunate day for this corporation when its fortunes were placed in the care and keeping of General J. H. Devereux. From the day of that identification to the present the road has been growing in public and private confidence, and rapidly increasing in prosperity. General Devereux's presence was enough to inspire confidence, and it did. His administration while in command of southern railroads during the rebellion demonstrated the wisdom and sagacity of President Lincoln in placing his trusted friend in that important position.

One reason for General Devereux's success in the management of roads may be found in the fact that he believed they were built and operated for the purpose of serving the public as well as adding to the possessions of their owners. Some rules he once sent forth to his conductors and train men may contain a hint to other managers who would be pleased to emulate his success. "Treat people," said he, "as if you appreciated and were willing to acknowledge their Try to accommodate and custom. please. In short, act as any good business man would toward his customers." On the occasion of his severing his connection with the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio railroad, so high an authority as the *Petroleum World* said of him:

He has well, honorably and successfully filled every place or position, public or private, to which he has been called or assigned, without even the semblance of a stain to tarnish the brilliancy of his record as a soldier, his character as a man, or his career as railroad official. He has reflected credit from every station in life, and would adorn any position, from the presidency of a railroad to the Presidency of the nation.

While the railroad was the main avenue through which the subject of this sketch made himself of use to man, he was many sided in his relation to the world, and sought in many ways to make his influence felt for good and in the bettering of those about him. He was a friend to religion, to science, to art, and to culture and education in all their best and highest forms. He was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal church of Cleveland, holding at the time of his death, and for a long time previous, the office of senior warden. It would be useless to tell, or rather to attempt to tell, the various ways in which his usefulness was made apparent through his church connection. He was a member of the standing committee for the diocese of Ohio. On one occasion we find him a delegate to the diocesan convention at Columbus; and again a lay delegate to the general convention of his church, in 1877, on which occathe New York Times declares that "the tone of that convention was set chiefly by two men, Bishop Williams of Connecticut and General J. H. Devereux of Ohio, who insisted that their church

should oil its machinery and put itself into closer contact with the American people." His labors in behalf of the church and its interests were constant, while his generosity flowed forth in a broad and deep stream. He had the rare faculty of carrying his religion into everyday life, even in so difficult a position as the management of a railroad. Less than a year before death called him out of the usefulness of life, he ordered that Sunday work be dispensed with in all departments as far as practicable, and that no freight trains be run except to carry live stock or perishable freights. That order was looked upon by close observers as an entering wedge, which should open the way to a reform in all the lines of Sunday travel and transportation. He was deeply interested in the religious and moral welfare of the men under his control, and made every effort within his power for their good. When the railway branch of the Young Men's Christian association was opened in the Union depot at Cleveland, he did everything in his power to advance and encourage it. He was present at its dedication, and took occasion to say that the enterprise could not have anything but a good effect on the men, and he "hoped the time had passed when it was generally considered that there were none but profane and vulgar men connected with railroads. Manly qualities were the standard upon which railroad men should be judged, and should esteem each other." He hoped to see the men brought up to a higher standing by the efforts and exertions of those interested in their welfare. He presided at one of the first meetings ever held in a Cleveland church for the benefit of railroad men, and made an address full of fervent and heartfelt endorsement of the subject.

He touched the public life of his adopted city and state in many ways. He was one of the incorporators of the Case School of Applied Science, and a warm friend to the objects that institution had in view. He was a member of the Cleveland Humane society, and a liberal contributor thereto. In 1885. he was elected a member of the Loval Legion of the United States. He was a member of the committee on invitation and reception at the Garfield funeral. In 1879 he became a life member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; he belonged to the International Institute for the Preservation of Weights and Measures; was a member of the National Cattle and Horse Growers' association of the United States; and was for many years a mason of high degree. He was elected an associate member of the United States Sanitary commission, in 1863: was one of the directors of the Cleveland Bible society; in short it is useless to attempt an enumeration of the many ways by which this large-brained, largehearted man attempted to do his duty and make the best use of the powers with which he had been endowed. He was always busy in some direction. Mindful of his old home, we find him on one occasion giving liberally to the little church there located, and on another

presenting it with Willard's famous picture "Yankee Doodle," which he had purchased for that purpose.

He was never a "silent partner" in any enterprise to which he gave his heart and hand, but made himself felt and effective by suggestion, by voice, and by vote. On one occasion we find him suggesting a convention for the discussion of the questions arising between shipper and carrier, in order that all might be amicably settled, and the railroad made to best fulfill the purpose of its creation. He had ideas of his own on subjects to which he had given thought, and they went far below the surface and down into the causes of things. When the Cullom Inter-state Commerce committee met at St. Louis in June, 1885, General Devereux was one of the first witnesses summoned, and his ideas and suggestions were listened to with close attention and given great weight. He read a paper to which he had given unusual thought, and that presented the whole case as it had never been presented before. He described the fight that was constantly going on for through business, and stated that rates were ground in a perpetual mill. He was positive that something must be done to check a great and growing evil, or else the railroad interests of the country would go to certain destruction. He warned the committe of the gravity of the situation, and stated, among other things, that he would favor a law making it a criminal offense to cut rates secretly. At one of the most important railroad meetings ever held in America, attended by the leading managers of

the country, and held at Chicago, General Devereux presided, and offered a measure that was adopted, and was regarded everywhere as a long advance step toward the solution of the great problem in which he had taken so deep an interest. It provided for the appointment of a committee "of seven or more experienced men, who shall carefully consider the existing laws governing, and the practice obtaining in railroad construction and operation; that whatever change, alteration and protection, under law, is found to be reasonable and requisite, the same shall be set forth in prepared argument, together with all the facts of the situation." The wisdom of this suggestion, and the results that are even yet expected to flow therefrom, although the author of the measure is now powerless to use voice or pen in its aid, are well set forth by the Railway Age, which said:

The importance of the movement contemplated can scarcely be overestimated, and its success would render very substantial service to the country. The plan proposed for awakening attention is comprehensive, and the difficulties to be surmounted are so numerous that it is absolutely necessary that many prominent actors in legislative, official and commercial circles should be enlightened. matters are drifting now, few, if any, lines extensively engaged in competitive traffic, and depending upon it for a considerable portion of their net revenue, occupy an impregnable financial position. The nature of some of the most essential reforms can easily be described, but the railway problem of this country, as an entirety, requires more careful consideration than it has ever yet received, and an indispensable prerequisite of the legal action necessary to avert downward tendencies, is the enlightenment of a large body of men whose co-operation is desirable and indispensable.

General Devereux was a man of the greatest personal courage, and his in-

fluence over men with whom he came in contact was unbounded. An illustration of the manner in which these qualities worked together for the good and safety of Cleveland, is thus graphically told in a newspaper account of the great railroad strike of 1877:

The tension was extreme. The Socialists had publicly called a meeting at the park to take steps, in broad daylight and in defiance of all authority, to complete their plans of destruction. The railroad men had no purpose of their own to proceed to plunder and outrage, but unfortunately they had thrown the door open to disobedience to law, and, as is always the case, matters were getting beyond their control. It had been arranged for all the railroad employes to march in procession to the meeting at the park and swell the crowd of malcontents. The Lake Shore men had already turned out.

The Bee Line men had, up to that time, remained quiet when Colonel Devereux received sudden notice that the boys on his line had determined to join the strikers and the procession. He knew the danger if the railroad men should be deluded into the demonstration of support of the Socialists, already strong enough to defy law and order. With a man like him, to see was to act. Accompanied only by his private secretary, Mr. J. T. Wann, he proceeded at once to his shops. He found a body of eight hundred men formed ready to march under the instigation of bad counsels. He jumped on a planer and asked to be heard. He was received with hootings, and some of the more headlong cried "kill him ! kill him!" For a long time he could get no hearing. Finally a gray-haired leader appealed to the better sentiments of the men to at least listen to President Devereux, who had never deceived them. It was granted unwillingly at first. After a time with attention-in the end with support and acquiesence. He pointed out the certainty of the excesses to be perpetrated by men with whom they had no real interest, no sort of sympathy. He appealed to them for their own manhood to be calm, to take no part in proceedings sure to bring lasting and bitter regret to them, and to put a stigma on them impossible to wipe out. His character known to all and the passionate appeal he made to them, daring it in the face of all danger to himself, not only procured from his men the promise to abstain from taking part in the procession, but agreement to continue work

in the shops. He was asked if that satisfied him and he replied: "No! I will not be satisfied till every man, raising his right hand, shall swear in the presence of the just God whom we all revere, that he will not only take no part in incendiary meetings or acts, but will further swear that, on call of the constituted authorities, each and every one will be a special policeman to put down any riot and disorder from whatever source."

Every hand went up—the oath was taken. The Lake Shore boys also kept away, and the procession and meeting at the park failed of its full purpose, and the authorities had time to prepare against further emergencies, and the danger to Cleveland was averted by the courage, devotion and personal influence of one man.

General Devereux's love for his home and the care and solicitude he displayed for wife and children, were among his most marked characteristics. He was married in 1851, to Miss Antoinette C. Kelsey, daughter of Captain L. A. Kelsey, one of the early mayors of Clevealnd. Four children were born to them, all of whom, with the wife, are yet living.

The mystery in which God's movements are shrouded before mortal eves was seldom more strongly shown than in the fact that this noble and useful man was called from all labor at a time when he was of the highest and most certain use. With a mature mind and judgment, an influence that ran into many high places, an experience that is granted to few, and a pure mind and conscience as guide and balance wheel to his action, he was only on the edge of a great career that should run off into many lines of usefulness. But the end came, and all the hopes and expectations that had been built upon his life came to a standstill. Those who loved him best felt that some great compensation for the loss must lie beyond in the unknown, or else he could not have been taken before the real results of his life had come to fruit.

General Devereux had enjoyed excellent health all his life, his splendid physique and temperate habits standing in his favor amid many toils and grave responsibilities. But in July, 1885, he was suddenly prostrated with what was then supposed to be lumbago. In the fall of that year he went to Europe, and had the advantage of the best medical skill to be found in London. The physician there diagnosed the case, as had those of Cleveland, as some malignant internal disease, with the symptoms pointing to cancer. He returned home in January no better for the trip, and with the shadow of a great danger overhanging him. But he faced it with a brave front, and as death came nearer and nearer to him, he showed no fear, but was prepared to calmly accept whatever might befall. His body grew weaker, but the light within still burned with a steady glow. He continued his daily visits to his office until the last Saturday in February, when he was compelled to return to his home and keep his room. He sank gradually, but was still full of cheer and courage for those about him, although he had known long before that there was no shadow of a chance left for life. The end came at 11:05, on the night of March 17, 1886, and with such silence and quiet peace, that he seemed to have fallen into a gentle slumber, rather than the sleep that knows no waking.

The blow fell with severe weight on

those who were nearest to him, and caused a wave of genuine sympathy to flow toward them from all quarters. The loss was not altogether theirs, but of the public as well. His funeral, that was held in St. Paul's church on Saturday the twentieth, was attended by a large concourse of people, among whom were representatives of the various lines of usefulness to which he had given himself, and of societies and enterprises of which he had been a part. The expressions of these same societies and organizations, as voiced in the sometimes formal resolutions of condolence and regret, were genuine and heart-felt. and carried the impression that their authors had left more unsaid than was said, and showed that they had found it difficult to express the full feelings of the heart.

An attempt to describe the mental and moral character of a man like J. H. Devereux is one of difficulty, no matter how much the heart and the pen may desire to do justice, and that alone. His qualities and capacities in a professional sense have been indirectly set forth in what has gone before. He stood in the front rank among railroad men, and every onward step he took was earned by his own application and energy. At a period when railroading was largely experimental, and in the control of untrained men, he brought to the business a degree of special culture and information that was of great value in determining the future of railroad management. He was born to command men. "He possesses," wrote one who knew him well, "one marked characteristic in an unprecedented degree. It is a magnetic power over men, which wins and commands the esteem of all, of whatever grade or condition. It comes from the impress of manhood in every expression of his face, and stamps him in the estimation of every one he meets as a man of great character and force." He made his mark on all lines of railway work, being one of the first to realize the ruinous tendency of the fierce railway competition of the last few years, and laboring earnestly to bring about a cooperation which should result in a general system of pooling, by which rates could be properly maintained. As a railroad manager and as a man, he always held the unbounded confidence of the late William H. Vanderbilt, who placed many important trusts in his hands, and depended implicitly on his faithfulness and judgment. He long ago saw and detected the difficulties which sooner or later would arise between capital and labor, and used all the power of his position to make strong the fraternal bonds between the two, so that other methods than strikes and violence should be resorted to in settling the questions between the two. In speaking of one phase of his a railroad career, the Indianapolis Journal justly said:

The good works of J. H. Devereux, late president of the Bee line system, live after him. About a year ago he instructed the heads of all departments to arrange their respective departments to do as little work as possible on the Sabbath day; superintendents were asked to run as few trains as they could consistently; yardmasters were requested to do only yard work which was actually necessary; clerks at offices were instructed to keep their work up in such a manner that they need not be at the office on Sun-

day, and everything practicable was to be done to bring about a better observance of the Sabbath, and the effort has been fruitful of good results. Agents, clerks and employes have been able to spend much of their time on that day with their families, and trainmen, who had previously hardly seen their wives and children on that day, it having been used for clearing-up day, have become, under the new rules, acquainted with them, and, best of all, the business of the road has not suffered in the least by the humane act.

He was as thorough and earnest in his church work as in that of everyday life. He was for years superintendent of the mission Sunday-school of St. Paul's church; was always in his place at church and Sunday-school when at home; was the life of the vestry at its meetings; was helpful and generous, and never showed a desire to find fault. Of his private Christian life, Bishop Rulison said at his burial service:

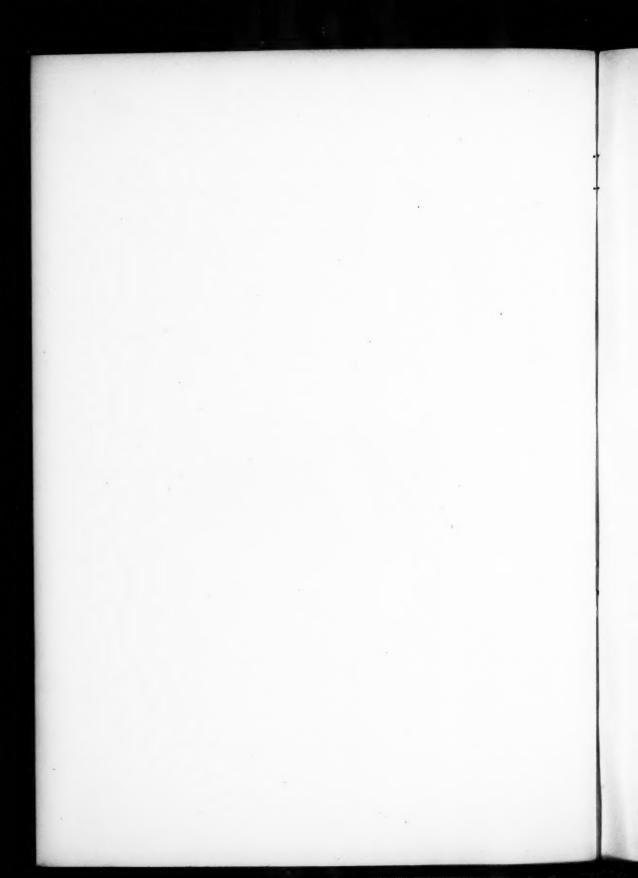
There are not many men in this charitable city who gave more liberally to charity in proportion to their means. I have heard that he was generous to a fault, and gave more than he was really able to give. I know of men and women in this city who have been helped, they never knew how, but they will know their benefactor when they gather around the great white throne.

Of his personal character much indeed might be said. There was not a touch of false pride about him, and the poor and humble received the same courteous attention that was bestowed on the rich and great. While possessing that natural dignity which is characteristic of the highest type of manhood, he had at the same time an affability and kindliness of spirit that won respect and was altogether free from patronage. He never lost his balance, and no matter how harassed or perplexed he might be, he held himself be-



Eng to AHRitchie.

Danie Dollins



yond any exhibition of temper or impatience. St. Paul's vestry voiced the feelings of all who knew him when they said:

We feel that we cannot too strongly express our admiration for the abounding courtesy, the rare nobleness, and the exalted Christian character of our departed brother, and our high appreciation of the great service, which for many years he rendered to this parish, and to the general church, by wise counsels, generous gifts, abundant labors, and a truly Christian character.

Resolved, That we believe our beloved brother to have carried into all the manifold activities and relations of his eventful life, a lofty integrity, and a

chivalrous honor, and a Christ-like desire to be considerate and helpful toward every human being.

Modest, brave, generous, true to his convictions and yet just to those who differed; positive, yet gentle and just; seeking to do his duty as one who expected to render an account therefor—he lived a pure and noble life, and has left a heritage in a good name that is loved by all, and will live in memory long after his mortal frame has been returned to the dust from which it came.

J. H. KENNEDY.

THE LIFE-SAVING SERVICE OF THE LAKES.—THE RELATION OF CAPTAIN DOBBINS THERETO.

THERE is much of interest to the historian, the poet, and even the romancer, to be found in the present and past of the great lakes that lie along our northern boundary. History and biography run back into tradition, and through it all there lies a thread of endeavor, of heroism and achievement that well illustrates the American character, and shows that knightly deeds are not altogether fictions of the past. The men who first made their way, in rude and unwieldy craft, before the uses of steampower were known, across these unknown waters, finding their own paths, and ever on the outlook for unseen dangers, were the advance-couriers of the civilization that came by slower marches along the shores. Many are the stories that Ontario and Erie, Huron, Michigan and Superior might tell, could their silent majesties be endowed with speech.

Thrilling would be their tales of the missionaries, the traders, the hunters and the light adventurers who rode over their waters before this republic had a name or had asked a place among the nations of the earth. Every harbor, outlet and island could voice strange stories of peril by day and night, of storms, and wrecks, of losses and brave deeds, of rescues, and the contentions of men in their warfares against native and other men.

In no department of lake-life, perhaps, could more of interest and excitement be discovered than in the United States Life-saving service, that has now so many well-equipped and well-manned stations about these coasts. The history of that giant combination of rescue from the waves would read with thrilling interest, and there is no branch of the public service that so well illustrates

growth was slow, and it has been only within a few years that any adequate amount of attention has been given by the government to this work. I quote from a recent article in Harper's magazine:

The American Life-saving service under its present elaborate system of relief is ten years old. Its development covers nearly a century. The initiatory movement was the organization by a few benevolent persons of the Massachusetts Humane society in 1786. In attempting to alleviate the miseries of shipwreck on the Massachusetts coast, small huts were built; and in 1807 the first life-boat station was established at Cohasset. The society depended upon voluntary crews, but so much was accomplished of value that some pecuniary aid was received, as time wore on, from both state and general governments. The magnificent work of the coast survey, begun in earnest in 1832, absorbed the resources of congress for a decade and a half, during which period nothing was attempted in the way of life-saving except through voluntary societies. A few public vessels were, indeed, authorized in 1837 to cruise near the coast for the assistance of vessels in distress, but it was through the movement in aid of commerce, which extended to the light-house system. In 1847 five thousand dollars were appropriated by congress toward furnishing light-houses on the Atlantic, with the facilities for aiding shipwrecked mariners. The money, after remaining in the treasury two years unused, was permitted to be expended by the Massachusetts society upon Cape Cod. In the summer of 1848, the Hon. William A. Newell, then a member of the house of representatives from New Jersey, incited by some terrible shipwreck on the coast of that state, induced congress to appropriate ten thousand dollars for providing surf boats and other appliances for the protection of life and property from shipwreck on the coast between Sandy Hook and Little Egg harbor.

At the next session of congress a still larger appropriation was obtained, and twenty-two station houses were erected on the coasts of New Jersey and Long Island. Although no one was paid to man them, yet, they became of such

the humanity of the present age. Its great service, through the labors of volunteer crews, that congress was induced to extend and make more effective the system by appropriations from time to time, but "the absence of drilled and disciplined crews, of general regulations and of energetic central administration, rendered the record of the institution unsatisfactory, and its benefits checkered by the saddest failures." The new era began, about 1871, and, its growth has been steady, until the magnificent service of to-day has been reached.

> That advance has been an evolution, one thing making way for a better as invention and experience were brought into play. It is not the purpose of this sketch to follow all these lines of improvement, but to illustrate one, and that is the invention and growth of the Dobbins' life-boat that has played so grand a part in the life-saving service, and that has been a great factor in the making of that service what it is. But before speaking of the boat, it is but proper to glance at the life of the man by whose experience and brains it was created.

> Captain David Porter Dobbins came of a maratime stock, and was the son of one of the most prominent and active men to be found in the early history of these lakes. His father, Daniel Dobbins of Erie, Pennsylvania, was born on the banks of the "Blue Juniata," at Lewistown, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, on July 5, 1776, and came to Erie county of the same state with a party of surveyors, under the auspices of Judah Colt, esq., and assisted Thomas

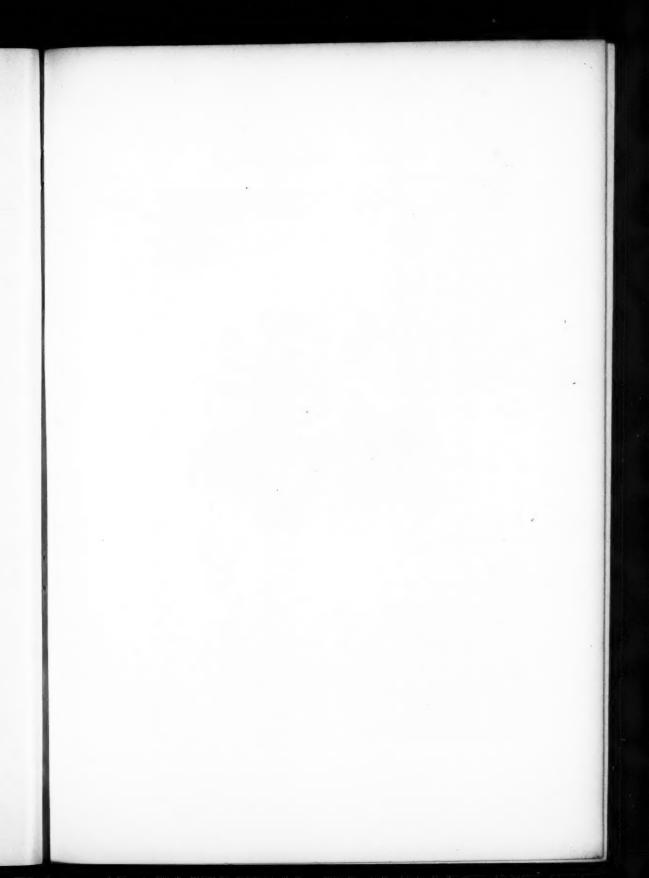


LAUNCH OF THE DOBBINS LIFE-BOAT.

Reese, agent of the Population Land company, to lay out the town of Erie, in 1796. In the year 1800 he went south, where he married Miss Mary West of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, at Charlton Creek, near Canonsburgh, Washington county, Pennsylvania, and returned with his bride through the unbroken wilderness on horseback to Erie. He immediately engaged in the transportation business on the lakes, in command and as part owner of the schooner Harlequin. In 1803 he sailed the schooner Good Intent; in 1804, the schooner Wilkinson, and in 1805 and after the schooner In 1809, in company with Ranger. Rufus S. Reed, esq., he purchased of Alexander McIntosh of Mov. Canada, the schooner Charlotte, and refitting her into a two topsail schooner, changed her name to the Salina, in honor of the great carrying trade she was designed to enter. The Salina, with Captain Dobbins in command, was actively engaged in transporting salt from Schlosser, at the head of the Niagara portage on the upper Niagara river, to Dunkirk, Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky and other upper lake ports for distribution in the south. by wagon portage to the rivers, and bringing return cargoes of skins, furs, etc., for the Hudson Bay and Northwest Fur companies, in transit for an eastern market. In 1812, while lying at anchor at Mackinaw, loaded with furs valued at over two hundred thousand dollars, and having Rufus S. Reed and William W. Reed of Erie, as passengers on board, the Salina was surprised and captured by a British fleet of gunboats, and the fort on the island surrendered

to a superior force of British and Indians. These acts were the first advices the Americans in that section had of the declaration of war by Great Britain. The cargo of fur was secured by the captors, and Rufus S. Reed and W. W. Reed, with other paroled prisoners, were put on board the Salina. That vessel and the schooner Mary, ballasted with provision and both despatched as cartels, under the guidance of Captain Dobbins, who was not paroled, for Malden. These vessels, on arrival in the Detroit river, were seized by General Hull, in command of the American forces at Detroit, and at the surrender of Detroit by Hull were included in the surrender and fell again into the hands of the British. Captain Dobbins made his escape, in disguise, to the Canada side of the river during the capitulation, and footing it down to the mouth of the river at Bar point, procured a dug-out canoe, and with a price set upon his head, dead or alive, and the Indians on his trail, paddled out into Lake Erie and headed for the American shore, landing for rest and sustenance on the Middle Sister, Put-in-Bay and Cunningham islands on his way, and finally reaching Sandusky bay in safety.

From Sandusky he sallied forth on horseback through the wilderness to Cleveland, thence to Erie in an open sail boat. When he reported the disastrous news of the loss of Mackinaw and Detroit to the Commanding General Mead, he immediately despatched him on horseback as bearer of dispatches to the government at Washington. On ar-





I. R. Sobbins



rival and delivery of the dispatches to President Madison, Captain Dobbins was admitted to a cabinet meeting, and the grave question of frontier and lake defense and protection was discussed. As a result, Captain Dobbins received a commission as master in the United States navy from President Madison. and was furnished with directions and means to commence the building of a fleet for the defense of the lakes. He returned to Erie, employed all the wood and iron working men he could find, and with his own hands cut the first tree used in the construction of the fleet. After getting the timber supply well under way at Erie, Captain Dobbins repaired to Black Rock in search of a skilled shipwright. At that place he found Ebenezer Crosby, an old ship carpenter, whom he employed under written contract for "twenty shillings and a pint of whisky per day," to take charge of the construction of the vessels at Erie. Returning with Crosby to Erie, he proceeded to lay the keels and got in frame two fine gunboats. Porcupine and Tigress, before the gang of shipbuilders under Noah Brown, from New York, arrived and took charge for the government. Relieved of the construction of the vessels, Captain Dobbins next appeared in company with Lieutenant-Commander Perry, who had arrived and taken command at Erie, on his way to Buffalo and the Niagara river, to take part with General Brown in the seige of Fort George on Lake Ontario. He accompanied Perry to the falls, and returned to Black Rock to defend and protect some merchant ves-

sels which were being converted into gunboats at Scajaquada creek, Black Rock. As Fort George fell, Fort Erie was evacuated, and Captain Dobbins was enabled to sail his fleet of converted craft out of the Niagara for Erie, with Commander Perry on board the Caledonia as the flag ship, on the passage up, barely escaping capture by the British fleet, which was sighted in the offing. Arriving finally at Erie, the vessels were all gotten safely over the bar, and with the vessels then in building, were prepared for warlike purposes, and finally composed the famed fleet of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry.

Subsequently Captain Dobbins was actively employed in transporting guns, ammunition and supplies for the fleet from Buffalo to Erie, in open boats, and during the winter, in the latter part of December, 1812, he discovered and led an expedition out on the ice twenty miles, to the centre of the lake, to recover his old schooner, Salina, which had got away from her captors, and, with a valuable load of British supplies, had drifted with the ice down the lake and was frozen in, in the solid mass, some twenty miles from the shore, off Erie. After removing a large quantity of her cargo of "Scotch pork," and other British army supplies, the torch was applied and the Salina disappeared in smoke and water. Captain Dobbins was engaged during the greater part of this winter and following spring in transporting, as best he could over the ice on the frozen lake or along the shore in open boats, the guns and ammunition required for the vessels in

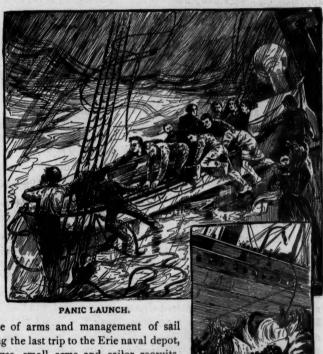
building and preparation for the conflict, often narrowly escaping and eluding the vigilance of the enemy, who were on the alert and striving to cut off the much needed supplies. On the

completion of the fleet, Captain Dobbins was put in command of the fast sailing schooner Ohio, kept by Perry on active reconnoitering, scout and supply duty, while the balance of the fleet proceeded to the rendezvous at Put-in-Bay, where the fleet

received recruits and supplies, and

drilled their

cleared from Lake Erie, Perry was relieved by Sinclair in command of the American fleet. Sinclair fitted out an expedition, consisting of the Lawrence, Niagara and one or two gun-boats, to



men in the use of arms and management of sail vessels. During the last trip to the Erie naval depot, for gun carriages, small arms and sailor recruits, that Captain Dobbins was making with his gallant schooner gun-boat Ohio, the British fleet appeared off Put-in-Bay and challenged Perry to open conflict with his half-manned and half-fitted Yankee fleet. The challenge was accepted, the fleets met, and the memorable battle was fought within the hearing of Captain Dobbins, on the Ohio, miles away,

on that memorable September 10, 1813. reduce Fort Mackinaw and Penetangu-After the battle and the repairing of the eshein, which remained in possession of

DROP LAUNCH.

vessels, and all British craft had been the British. Captain Dobbins' knowl-

edge of the great lakes caused him to again be brought to the front. Sinclair intrusted the guidance and piloting of his fleet to him. After encountering a fearful storm on Lake Huron, the fleet appeared off Mackinaw, and opened fire. But on account of the great elevation of the forts, and the lack of a force sufficient to land, Sinclair was compelled to haul off and sail for Penetangueshein, which place he soon reduced, and, after having destroyed the shipping in port, sailed for Lake Erie and his naval depot at Erie.

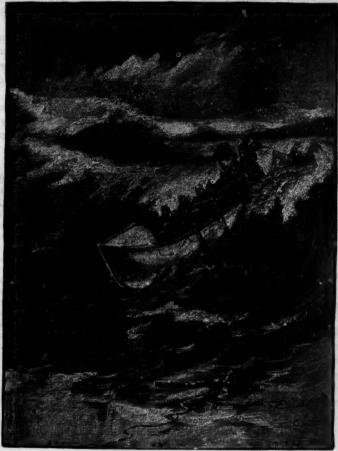
Peace declared the disposition by sinking for preservation of the best of the vessels composing the two fleets, and sale of others, and the breaking up of the navy-yard at Erie accomplished, little if anything was left to do in the way of public service. Captain Dobbins was permitted to hold his commission in the navy, and reëngaged in the merchant service. He took charge of the Lady Washington, a fine schooner, and engaged in the transportation of troops and supplies for the armies of the western frontier. In 1816 he entered Green Bay with his vessel, transporting arms, officers, men and supplies for the fort at the head of the bay. The Washington, being the first vessel larger than an open boat that had ever entered the bay, slow progress was made, the channel having to be buoyed out in advance. The harbors and islands found in the bay on the way were named after the vessel and officers of the expedition - Washington harbor, Boyer's bluff, Chambers' island, Green island and Dobbins' group, now known as Straw-

berry islands. In 1826 Captain Dobbins, being ordered to sea on an expedition to bring home the remains of Commodore Perry, preferred to resign from the navy and enter the engineer service in the construction of the harbor pier improvements at Erie and Ashtabula. In 1820 President Jackson appointed him captain in the Revenue Marine service, and gave him command of the revenue cutter Richard Rush. He afterwards succeeded to the command of the revenue cutter Erie, and, after cruising successfully in this snug little craft for a few years, resigned and retired from active service in 1849. He died at Erie, in 1856, at the age of eighty, his wife surviving him some twenty-three years, and dying in Erie at the rare old age of one hundred years.

Captain David Porter Dobbins, the worthy son of this worthy sire, was the third son of the brave old sailor whose record lies in brief directness in the above. He naturally had a predelection to a life on the wave, and reared as he was in an atmosphere filled with the impulse and romance of his father's career, it is not strange that he soon turned in distaste from a shore life and became a sailor in occupation as he was in heart. He was born at Erie, Pennsylvania, on the twenty-ninth of October. 1817. He received a common school education at the Erie academy, and then served a brief period in the cabinetmaking business, for a portion of the time with Mr. Vincent at Cleveland, and afterwards with Mr. Pollock at Erie. He soon tired of this quiet occupation. and longed to be on the lakes, toward

which ran all his youthful feelings and manded by Captain Asa E. Hart, and desires. He received his first lesson on the brig Indiana, under Captain "Buck" shipboard, on the steamer William Burnett. In 1837 he bought the

Penn, commanded by Captain Wight, schooner Marie Antoinette, built by



LANDING IN THE SURF.

in 1833; following on the schooner T. Augusta Jones at Sandusky, hauled her W. Maurice, the United States revenue out at Erie, rebuilt and changed her cutter Erie, the schooner Buffalo, com- name to Nick Biddle, in honor of the

famous banker of Philadelphia. He kept her in active service for several years, and finally sold her in 1840 to H. M. Kinne, esq. He married Miss Mary Richards, eldest daughter of the late Captain John Richards of Erie, Pennsylvania, and retired from the lakes for one year. At the expiration of that time he took command of the schooner Henry Norton at Cleveland. This was in 1842; he had command of the William Woodbridge in 1843 and 1844. In 1845 he bought the schooner Emily of Captain Aaron Root, and after sailing her a number of years, sold her, taking command of the steamer Lexington, in '48. In 1849, with Parmalee, Ball and others, built the propeller Troy at Cleveland, and taking command sailed her in the Chicago trade until 1851, when he sold out and went into the marine insurance business with Durfee and Atwater at Buffalo, in 1852. In May, 1853 he moved his family from Erie to Buffalo and has resided there since. For several years while sailing on the lakes, it was his custom to ship for winter cruises at sea, visiting the West Indies and gulf ports in the coasting trade, returning in the spring at the opening of navigation on the lakes to resume his business on the fresh water.

Continuing in the marine insurance business, he competed on the Erie canal for the one hundred thousand dollar prize offered by the state of New York in 1875 for the best steam canal boat. His steamer, the William Newman, lost the first prize through the fraudulent trick of pickling her coal with brine, played by some of the competi-

tors, but was awarded the second prize, and made the quickest passage through the canal from Albany to Buffalo that has ever yet been made by steamer, viz: four days.

Captain Dobbins afterwards became interested in the Baxter Steam Canal Boat company, assuming the management of the line of some sixteen steamers running between Buffalo and New York, in which position he continued for about two years.

From his earliest years upon the lakes, Captain Dobbins had not only taken great interest in rescue work and lifesaving, but had himself been instrumental in saving many lives and a vast amount of property from shipwreck.* In 1876 he was commissioned

* In illustration of that point, I take the liberty of quoting the following from an article regarding Captain Dobbins' life and labors, published in the Buffalo Express of December 20, 1885:

[&]quot;Years afloat had taught him the language and the temper of wind and water. He had come to know what to do in emergencies, and was known from one end of the lakes to the other, He organized and led the first relief expedition that ever put out of Buffalo to a sinking wreck. 'The story of that episode should not be lost from local annals. It was in October, 1853. On the night of the third, the schooner Oneida was sunk off Point Abino. Vessels coming into port next morning reported that she lay on the bottom with a dozen feet or so of her foremast out of water, and several men lashed thereto. A little later another vessel arrived and reported that three survivors were clinging to the mast. Later still, another vessel came in with the news that one man was clinging to the mast. The incoming vessels had been unable to go to their relief. There was excitement in Buffalo. In vain were steamers' captains urged to put out to the wreck. Finally Captain Dobbins organized a volunteer crew, including Captain Eugene Newman, Captain Gunning, Captain Glass, and other masters of vessels. They loaded a life-boat on wheels, and with four horses

superintendent of the Ninth United States Life-Saving district, which comprises the coasts of Lakes Erie and Ontario and the falls of the Ohio river at Louisville, Kentucky, along which has been established ten first-class lifesaving stations. That position he still holds. Not content with good service, it has been the captain's study for years to improve the service. Previous to entering the life-saving service, and during his extended maratime experience, he had occasion to share in many lifeboat rescues, and seeing the many imperfections in the life-boats in general use, he quite naturally turned his attention to improving and providing something better. The result was, after long years of patient study, the production of the "Dobbins self-righting and self-bail-

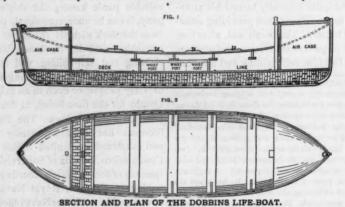
hauled it to the Black Rock ferry. When landed on the Canada side, a rough and fatiguing twelve-mile tramp was made along the shore to Point Abino. The wreck was some miles off shore, and the weather exceeding boisterous. The boat was launched. reached the sunken wreck with great peril, and got ashore again with the one half-dead survivor. Just as they took him off, the steamer Mississippi hove tardily in sight, too late to give aid. A night was spent at Point Abino for rest. So heavy was the the work of hauling the boat along shore that two horses were killed. The citizens of Buffalo presented to Captain Dobbins and each of his comrades a gold watch, suitably engraved. The captain still carries his. The man who was rescued was named Wakelee. Not long since, while on an official visit to Painesville, Ohio, Captain Dobbins received a grateful call from Wakelee's aged mother, who lived near that city. Of that first life-saving crew of Buffalo but two now survive, Captain Dobbins and Captain Gunning, now of Chicago. In 1860 Captain Dobbins again distinguished himself by the rescue of the crew of the schooner Comet, ashore at Tifft farms near Buffalo. He saved the crew, but the "Francis" metallic life-boat used was dashed to

ing insubmergible life-boat" for ship and shore use, which is herein illustrated. The Dobbins life-boat is strong, portable, self-righting and self-bailing, of moderate weight (from fifteen hundred to two thousand pounds). It can be readily carried on a suitable transport-launching wagon along the shore, and launched through the heaviest surf. It can as readily be swung at a ship's davits and dropped into the sea in safety, by suitable detaching apparatus, with a full complement of passengers and crew on board; or, in cases of sudden emergency, such as a collision or fire, with their inevitable panic among the ship's company, it can be unceremoniously pitched from the deck without the aid of davits or tackle, and being insubmergible, selfrighting and self-bailing will at once emerge ready to carry out of danger thirty or forty people, or even in an exigency, sustain for the time being, at least one hundred human beings. The Dobbins life-boat has been repeatedly tested and examined by United States Naval Commissions, Boards of Supervising Inspectors of Steam Vessels, Boards on Life-Saving applicances, Royal Naval constructors, United States Navy officers and officials of the Merchant Marine, and stands preëminent in character by all that have had the privilege of testing or seeing it.

While a technical, or "builders," description of this wonderful boat might be out of place in a sketch for general readers, enough may be said that, with aid of the illustrations, will convey an idea of its strong points, and of the advance step that it is on all other boats

of that character. It has marked advantages over all the rest. In the first place, it cannot be stove below the water-line. The method by which it is ballasted, which is different from that of any other life-boat, is a strong point in its favor. Sheets of cork, water-proofed by being dipped into hot paraffine, are set vertically, sheet to sheet, and tree-nailed together through the entire space below the deck. Th. hold, therefore, is a continuous mass of cork, and manifestly forms a thickness which cannot be pierced or broken in by any shock of impact or collision.

her hold having been flooded. It must be added that in this instance, though the boat had become deeply immersed, and the men sat hip-deep in water, they rowed out with desperate gallantry, and saved fourteen lives. This feat, however, would have been impossible if there had been a violent wind or sea, for the boat had been clearly disabled for any task more extraordinary than that she performed." The disaster which befell her could not have happened to the Dobbins life-boat. Even if the outside planking of the latter had been bruised or broken by the blow of



Being also literally solid, with no space nor interstice of any kind in her mass of buoyant ballast, the boat cannot fill nor founder. "In 1858," says one writer, "the English life-boat at Youghal, County Cork, in going out to a rescue, got stove on a rock, a hole being made in her bottom as large as a man's head. She instantly filled to the height of six inches above her deck, the spaces between and above the cases of ballast in

colliding, the water could not have entered her cork-proof hull, nor could she have sunk an inch. Even at the last extremity of breakage, her buoyant ballast, riveted as it is together, would still form a life-buoy. She is, therefore, absolutely incapable of being stove, and as absolutely insubmergible. She is also remarkable for her portability, while a third advantage is the smallness of her liability to be capsized.





Thomas megan

English B. Ball & Sons B. Barday SLNY.

It shares the quality of the open surfboat, through which the latter, though unable to cope with all varieties of sea and thus being limited in its field of service, has been so seldom capsized. Experience has shown what it is, and high testimony could be easily quoted to show that its merits are understood and appreciated.

Captain Dobbins is one who has earned and deserves the reputation and success that have come to him. No man stands higher in the public esteem of Buffalo than he, and no one can truthfully say aught against him, nor has any one such disposition. Full of health, vigor and elasticity of spirit, he is as generous as he is genial, and is always engaged in some good work. Plain and outspoken, he goes to the heart of the matter in hand, and does his duty with fear of no man and favor to none. As an official he is thoroughness itself, and requires every man and

every station to be up to the full demands of the service. He finds many ways of being useful to the public of Buffalo. He is a prominent member of and has been a vestrymen of Trinity Protestant Episcopal church, and is a member of Hiram Lodge, F. and A. M.; is a life member of the Young Men's Association, Buffalo Historical Society, Buffalo Fine Arts Academy; Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences, and formerly a member of the Mechanics' Institute, and Buffalo Board of Trade. He has a son, John R., who served with distinction in the One Hundred and Sixteenth regiment, New York volunteers. during the War of the Rebellion, and who is now growing oranges and lemons in southern California; and an accomplished daughter, Anna, the wife of James P. White, esq., of Buffalo, son of the late Professor James P. White, M.D., of that city.

THEODORE JOHNSON.

THOMAS McGRAW.

THOMAS McGraw was born at Castletown, on the river Shannon, county of Limerick, Ireland, on the seventeenth day of September, 1824. He unites in himself a valuable and, considering his place of birth, very unusual combination of blood, his mother, Elizabeth Faught, having been a German by descent and a representative of the Lutheran church, while his father, Redmond McGraw, came from one of the

Scotch-Irish families, whose sturdy Protestantism has stood as a bulwark against the ascendancy gained by the Roman Catholic church elsewhere in Ireland. Redmond McGraw was a man of liberal education and personal culture, a gentleman by birth and occupation, a happy instance of the good results of intermarriage between Irish and Scotch, and both he and his wife were steadfast upholders of the Protest-

ant religion, while honesty of purpose and conscientiousness of action marked both alike.

In 1825 the family removed to New York state, and there remained for ten years, the father buying and cultivating a farm, and the son acquiring such practical knowledge and such systematic education as was in those days the lot of farmers' boys during the first decade of life. Mr. McGraw made his landing in America at Quebec, and his first purchase of land was made at a point iust south of the Canadian border in New York state. The land was wild. and after clearing it he found it undesirable. He then removed to a point near Ogdensburgh, where he repeated the experience of clearing a farm and finding it less fertile than he expected. From this farm, his attention being called to the land about St. Thomas, in Canada, he bought a farm near that place and sixty miles from Detroit. These frequent changes are accounted for by the fact that he was a man of independent means, and up to the time he came to America he had never done any work with his hands. He had a taste for farming, but no experience. Coming to America for the sake of the future of his children, he had to serve an apprenticeship as a farmer, although already a man of middle age. His ultimate success is the more surprising for this fact.

In 1835 Redmond McGraw sold out his interests in Canada, and joined the tide of emigration to Michigan—then at its height—but shortly to receive a terrible check by the financial crisis of

1837, and the years of depression which followed. He made a settlement in the township of Canton, Wayne county, during the last year of the territorial status, and there his son lived for five years. He did not inherit his father's taste for agriculture, and these five years were profitably spent at school and in the acquisition of knowledge by reading every book which came within his reach. This latter process of education has served the purpose of some very eminent men as the foundation for a broad and liberal culture, but, given the omniverous literary appetite of a boy of a dozen years, with full freedom to read what he chooses, without much oversight from his elders, and the immediate result is likely to be the reverse of conventional. Lincoln gained almost his first glimpse of people and things beyond his own horizon by reading the 'Arabian Nights,' by the light of lightwood torches, and it was perhaps from some such romantic source that Thomas McGraw obtained the ideas of sailor life which determined him to go to sea.

This conclusion was reached soon after he was fifteen years of age, and he almost immediately left home to carry his plan into effect. It is probably very fortunate for him that he was led to change his mind and give up a project so unpromising, and yet his setting out upon an independent enterprise was advantageous, and the result very probably influenced his whole future. He had reached the city of Rochester, New York, before he had quite argued himself out of his nautical fancy, and in that city he engaged as a clerk with a sub-

stantial merchant, receiving a salary of ninety-six dollars a year. This sum, which now seems so insignificant, was then very liberal payment for a boy of but fifteen years. It speaks volumes for the purchasing value of money fifty years ago, and for the wisdom and economy of young McGraw, that, when, after two years service in Rochester, he resigned his place and returned to Michigan, he reached home with fiftyfive dollars in cash, saved from total earnings of less than two hundred dollars. Those were not days when ready money was by any means plentiful. The sum which the boy brought from Rochester was one that it would have puzzled many a reasonably prosperous Michigan farmer to raise in an emergency, and its possession made him a boy of mark, indeed, quite a capitalist in his way.

The use he made of this money was characteristic. Fifty dollars of the sum he at once laid out in forty acres of Michigan land, so wisely selected that, seven years later, in 1848, it was sold for seven hundred dollars. This was Thomas McGraw's first investment, and to it may be traced, with perfect distinctness, his present fortune. The fifty dollars has never been lost in all the long years since it was paid to the boy in Rochester. While the country has passed through many financial crises, while war has made and ruined thousands, while great speculative fortunes have grown like mushrooms and melted away like snow, the fifty dollars has been steadily earning other dollars and, if one could follow backward through

all the books that Mr. McGraw has kept for nearly fifty years of busy affairs, that little sum would be found at the top root of his fortune.

Redmond McGraw would gladly have kept his son with him, and made a liberal offer to that end, but the distaste for farm life already mentioned, and a dawning appreciation of the higher dignity and possibilities of an active life, led the young man to decline the proposal and to accept, instead, a position as clerk in the Detroit office of a Pittsburgh iron company, in which place he remained until the year 1847. This situation he never regarded as other than a business school, an apprenticeship for an independent mercantile life. He was satisfied if he could support himself while he was learning, and did not press for increased salary, though it is probable he might easily have secured it. His employers were quite willing to pay him his own price, so long as that price was small enough, and, as a consequence, the six years which he spent in their service were of far more profit to his mind than to his pocket. He had done no little thinking for the future, and to one conclusion he had come above all others-that at the earliest moment he would cease to work for others and begin to work out a future for himself. He appreciated, from his boyhood, the value of money, not for the mere pleasure of its acquisition and increase, but for the higher fact that the best impulses and the highest tastes of a poor man are crippled and impotent. To make money for what it would enable him to do and to be, was his determination, and to that end he must command the fruits of his own thought and labor.

In 1847, deeming the time ripe for carrying out his plan, he resigned his place, and, after casting about him for a location, hit upon the township and little business centre of Novi, in Oakland county, where he invested his little capital in a stock of general merchandise. Here, at the very outset, as he now recognizes, he made a mistake. He thinks that to have boldly entered the field in Detroit would have saved him time and added to the profit of his earlier years. He had, however, not quite enough confidence to enter into competition with men whose greater wealth and greater experience made the race apparently so unequal. He was, even at the age of twenty-three years, a thorough business man, by instinct and training. He knew no other code of commercial ethics than that which demands of both parties punctilious regard for their contracts. He had been, thus far, brought in contact only with men who, when they made or received a promise, regarded its prompt and literal fulfillment as a matter of course.

In those days, even more than now, the business methods in rural communities were lax. A contract was regarded as a conventional promise, to be carried out at the time fixed if convenient, otherwise to be postponed to a more agreeable season. This tendency was and is in no sense dishonesty, but the result of false business education. In such a community Mr. McGraw had many vexations, and it was long before

he could bring those with whom he dealt to understand that he required different treatment at their hands. He never fully converted them, but he never himself fell away from his own business standard.

The county of Oakland and adjacent country are noted for their production of find wool, and wool-buving is naturally a part of the business of every merchant. Mr. McGraw, with the rest, drifted into the wool trade, but with him it soon became more than an incident, and, before long, it was the principal interest, to which his general mercantile business was only a convenient appendage. Before many years it grew beyond this stage as well, and in the spring of 1864 Mr. McGraw was compelled, by his enlarged interests and the wide territory upon which his agents operated, to seek a more central situation. He consequently moved to Detroit, on April 1, in the year named. At the same time he opened a branch house at Boston, Massachusetts, the centre of the wool trade of the United States.

His success has been very great. No man west of the Atlantic cities has bought and sold so much wool as he. Scarcely any man in the business upon a large scale, has dealt in this most fickle and critical commodity with so near an approach to uniform success.

His methods have been original and his reliance upon his own judgment implicit. The few occasions when he has failed to realize as he expected have been the few when he has permitted himself to be persuaded against his own opinion. During the war he made contracts with many of the largest woolen mills in the country, by which he purchased especially for their use. His skill in buynig the exact goods which they needed enabled them to pay him outside figures, and placed him in a position where he could outbid speculative buyers, at a handsome profit to himself.

His buying has for many years, whenever actively in the market, secured the states of Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, and his name, face and repute are known in every wool centre of the country, as those of one who succeeds, by legitimate methods, in the largest undertakings, and whose judgment weighs heavily against that of any man in the business.

Fearlessness and self-restraint are among Mr. McGraw's striking business qualities. When wool is to be bought cheaply and he believes there is a profit in it, he supports his judgment with all his energy and means; when the price and other conditions are unfavorable, he does not hesitate to remain entirely out of the market. There is nothing about him either of the speculator or adventurer; he does business for the sake of making money and cannot be induced to risk his own means on those of others, unless he firmly believes in the future. One incident will serve to show the promptness of his action. Some years ago, having dealt very lightly during two bad wool years, he became convinced that the time for a profitable venture had come. He went east and arranged for the disposal of any wool he might buy and then he returned to Detroit. Two facts counseled hastehe was certain that the price of wool would rise and he had an advantageous freight contract which would expire in thirty days and which the companies refused to renew. He set to work and, within these thirty days had bought, through his agents, from the wool growers and shipped to Boston 1,250,000 pounds of wool which was so sold under his individual supervision as to fully justify his judgment.

Mr. McGraw is an excellent judge of character. In such a business as his. the employment of a large number of agents is necessary. They must be men of peculiarly good judgment, tireless activity and entire honesty. It is necessary to trust these men, widely scattered as they are, and their competence and faithfulness can only be judged by results. Mr. McGraw relies upon his judgment in hiring his agents; he gives no man employment unless he deems him worthy of confidence. After such employment he trusts his man implicitly until some sign of unfaithfulness appears, then the confidence is gone, once and forever, and, with it goes the man. This policy is vindicated by the fact that, in nearly forty years, Mr. McGraw has never been at a loss by the dishonesty of an agent.

The financial management of an extensive wool business is a serious matter. All wool is bought for cash, and the buyer must be able to wait for a good selling market if he would have the largest profit. At times Mr. Mc-Graw's disbursements in buying wool have reached the enormous sum of seventy-five thousand dollars a day.

With characteristic self-dependence he has always so managed his finances as to hold his wool until his own time for selling, never having sacrificed a pound to meet his obligations, and this he has done without even having had an endorser upon a dollar of his paper. His business success is due to judgment in buying and selling, to judgment in the selection of agents, to skill in providing money for the immense demands of his business, and to an integrity, unswerving and ingrained, by which alone his financial ability has availed him. In all things he depends upon his own judgment and efforts and his success is of his own winning.

For some years following 1872, he curtailed his business operations, intending to settle down to a more quiet life, but he found that his years of activity had made repose a burden; he also felt that a useful life implies labor and enterprise, and thus both duty and inclination drew him again into the field. In 1876 he resumed business almost upon the old scale. There was another interval. about 1880, when the state of the market led him to withdraw very largely. This was followed by another period of activity, which still continues. desire is, however, rather to draw in than to extend his enterprises. In 1868 his wool purchases amounted to four million five hundred thousand pounds, and for many years ranged from two million five hundred thousand to four million pounds.

Mr. McGraw's investments are largely in Detroit business and real estate interests. He is a half owner in the

Globe Tobacco company and has for many years been its president. Mr. McGraw's object in investing in the tobacco business was purely a desire to assist some friends who were practical men and needed capital to carry out their plans. His general policy has been to keep his money in his own control, and to avoid partnerships or investments which might interfere with entire independence of action. He was one of the organizers, and for five years president of the Michigan Savings bank, ultimately resigning for private reasons. For twenty years he was a stockholder, and for seven years a director of the American National Bank of Detroit. He has now no official connection with any bank.

One of his pet interests, in which he feels a justifiable pride, is the magnificent Mechanics block, at the corner of Griswold street and La Fayette avenue. This large building was erected by several leading capitalists of Detroit, among whom were some of the most sagacious business men of the city. These gentlemen completed the body of the building but omitted the soul. They made the structure complete enough, according to the ideas of twenty years ago, but it was conspicuously lacking in the modern appliances demanded by the tenant The block proved a financial failure and when Mr. McGraw bought it, most people thought he had done a very unwise thing. He spent a large additional sum in rendering the building absolutely complete for its parpose. For a time, appearances promised ill for his project, but, as the advantages





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Mus Olisholm

of the structure came to be appreciated, it filled with tenants of the best class, and has well repaid his confidence in its future.

In politics Mr. McGraw is an Independent, acting and voting with the Republican party, which he believes best guards the interests of the people. He was for two years a member of the board of public works of Detroit, retiring when the board ceased to exist. He is a member of St. John's Episcopal church and was at one time a member of its vestry. He held this office for a number of years, until he retired to make way for another.

He married in the year 1848, Miss

Mary T. Seldon Gardiner, daughter of James Gardiner and grandaughter of Redmond Hazard, a man of the greatest mark in western Massachusetts, and well known, the country over, as a leader in business and politics. He was a pioneer manufacturer of Hancock, in that state. A descendant of his, of the same name, was one of the persons who. during the war, went to Germany and spent some time in a successful effort to float the bonds of the United States at the critical time when the financiers of both England and France were in sympathy with the South. Other members of the Hazard family are now prominent in many fields.

WILLIAM CHISHOLM.

IT is not often that the founder of so great an enterprise as the Cleveland Rolling Mill company is able, when ready to lay down the responsibilities he has so long and ably carried, to commit them to the hands of a son whose record in that line of industry is such as to show that he will care for them as they had been cared for in the past. Yet such was the case when Henry Chisholm in 1870 sought the rest that he never had been able to enjoy in his useful and busy career, and laid upon his son William Chisholm the management of the great corporation he has since had in charge. That he has more than justified that choice is shown in the record made in the seven years during which he has had the

Cleveland Rolling Mill company under his official management and control.

William Chisholm was born in Montreal, Canada, on May 22, 1843, his father at that time being a builder and contractor, which occupation he followed with considerable success. In 1850 he took a breakwater contract for the newly completed railroads at Cleveland, and brought his family here. The son was placed in the Cleveland public schools, and on working his way up through the various grades, entered the high school, where he remained two years. His father had meanwhile gone into the iron business, and had laid at Newburgh the foundations of the great industry that has done so much for Cleveland's manufacturing and material

growth. On leaving school William went to Newburgh and took charge of the company's store for about two years. He had ere this decided to make iron the business of his life, and in pursuance of his own desire, and with the approbation of his father, took every possible opportunity to learn the business in all its branches and details. This was no theoretical training, but an actual, manual contact with labor in all departments of the mill. He took off his coat, and, with that Scotch pluck and grit that are among the best endowments of the human race, went in among the men and worked hard enough and long enough to become a practical maker of iron. As a further educational advance, in the same direction, he then took a course of mechanical engineering in the Polytechnic college at Philadelphia, where he remained four years. His application while there was close and effective, and the result thereof, in connection with his practical training in the mills, was to give him as thorough an equipment for his chosen field of labor as any young man could possibly have.

About this time the Cleveland Rolling Mill company had about completed a branch mill at Chicago for the manufacture of iron rails. Of this new organization, the Union Rolling Mill company of Chicago, William Chisholm was made secretary and general manager, a position of great responsibility for one of only twenty years of age. He went to Chicago in 1863. When the mill was formally opened and the first rails rolled, Mr. Chisholm himself took the

tongs and did the work of a roller, which was a great surprise to the employés, as they by no means expected to see a boy fresh from college take hold, in a practical manner, and show that he understood the trade. It gave him a hold on their confidence and respect from the start. He fulfilled all the duties of his position with signal faithfulness and ability, and had much to do with the building up to a large success of the company to which he belonged. He was soon promoted from the position of secretary to that of vicepresident, holding that of general manager as before.

In 1870 Mr. Chisholm was induced to come to Cleveland and enter upon an even wider field than he had occupied before. His father, Henry Chisholm, the president of the Cleveland Rolling Mill company, had begun to feel the effects of the close mental and bodily abors to which he had given himself for nearly fifty years. The wonderful strength and vitality with which nature had endowed him were feeling at last the large demands made upon them. He could well afford to rest, as he had won wealth, a name that will always be mentioned with honor and respect whenever the story of America's growth in iron making is told, and the respect and good will of the community in which he lived. He felt the need of younger shoulders upon which to lay some of his burdens, and he naturally turned to his eldest son, who had shown his fitness to receive them. The latter, therefore, disposed of his Chicago interests and was made vice-president of

the Cleveland Rolling Mill company. He gave his whole time and attention to the affairs of the company, and the new blood and energy were felt at every point. On May 9, 1881, his father died, and he was chosen president of the great corporation, a position he has since held. All the offices held by his father in the various organizations of Cleveland were offered him, but having, in the overwork and premature breaking down of his father, an example he was wise enough to heed, he accepted only a few, and such as he knew he could carry without neglecting in any way the chief labor of his life. That he has administered the affairs of the Rolling Mill company in a wise and able manner, is well shown by its retention in the front rank of the iron concerns of America, its large business and wide connections. and the strength with which it has held its own at every point. Iron makers have had many difficulties to meet, and some vexed problems to solve, in the the last five years, and Mr. Chisholm's place has been no sinecure, but he has gone forward with patience, caution, a wise view of the questions involved, and a purpose to do right by not only those whose interests financially are entrusted to his hands, but also to those who are in his employ. Naturally reticent in speaking of himself or his purposes, Mr. Chisholm has not always been understood by those having business with him, but all are coming to understand the true worth and genuine manliness of which he is possessed. All agree that he has gone through many trials with firmness, moderation and prudence, and

that each outcome has but added to the justness and correctness of his views.

Mr. Chisholm, while giving his chief time and attention to the Cleveland Rolling Mill company, has other connections with the business interests of Cleveland. He is a director of the National Bank of Commerce, a director in the Union Steel Screw company, and interested in several iron ore mines of Lake Superior, as well as the lake marine; a member of the Civil Engineers club of Cleveland; a trustee of the Cleveland Society of Savings; one of the three trustees of the Cleveland Protestant Orphan Asylum, and of the Industrial Home; an incorporator of the Case School of Applied Science; a life member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; and has a part in other organizations of a business or social nature needless to enumerate here. While in Chicago Mr. Chisholm was a member of the Commercial club, made up of only two members of each line of business, and represented, in company with another gentleman, the entire iron interests of that city, and was made an honorary member thereof after his removal from Chicago.

Mr. Chisholm has kept entirely out of public life, having no taste whatever for publicity in any form. He has traveled much, making with his family a six months tour of Europe in 1879, after his departure from Chicago, and before his permanent location in Cleveland. He was also abroad during the summer of 1885. He was married in 1864 to Miss Mary Henrietta Stone, the

prominent business man of Chicago. Two boys and two girls have been born to them, and it is in his home that Mr. Chisholm finds his chief happiness and is most content. He is, comparatively speaking, a young man, but is one of the leading manufacturers of the west already, while there is no telling the reputation and influence into which he may grow. His habits of trained inthose under his official control, broad- ionable of men.

only daughter of Mr. A. A. Stone, a ness of view, united with enough conservativeness of action to prevent his taking undue risks, and great executive ability, show that he has inherited his father's best and strongest traits of character. Mr. Chisholm has unusual courage and decision, and, when he believes that he has the right on his side. will pursue the chosen course to the end. He is personally of a quiet and retiring disposition, but when that hedge dustry, unquestioned honor and honesty, is broken down he is found to be one of the command he has of himself and the most genial, generous and compan-

G. E. HERRICK.

MR. G. E. HERRICK received his legal education from men who united success and ability with character and principle, and most loyally has he followed their example. He has gone along the pathway of his profession for near a third of a century with a view to justice and right as well as an extension of practice, and as a result stands in the front rank of his profession to-day, and in the possession of the respect and confidence of the whole community.

He comes of a good New England ancestry. His grandfather was Colonel Francis Herrick, a native of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and a soldier who gave his country a faithful service in the war of 1812. His father was Ephriam Herrick, the youngest son of Colonel Herrick, who was born in Lee, Berkshire county, and who came at an early date to Wellington, Lorain county,

Ohio. of which township his father was one-fourth owner. It was there that the subject of this sketch was born, on January 17, 1827. He was given a thorough course in the common schools of his home, supplemented by the training of the high schools. With a mind that thirsted for knowledge, and an unusual liking for books, the young man decided on taking a college course and accordingly entered at Oberlin. After a time there he was taken sick, and went home with the full expectation of returning to his books at an early date. But circumstances decreed it otherwise, and he entered upon an educational course of another character, that has been of the greatest advantage to him in the prosecution of his profession. Elyria was at that time, before the advent of the railroads, an important business place in the traffic from the south



S. E. Herick



toward the lake, and from the west toward Cleveland. It possessed a number of large commercial establishments that extended their trade into all the country round about. While at home, as related above, the young man was given an advantageous chance to enter one of the largest of these mercantile houses; and as it had always been a desire of his father that he should gain a thorough knowledge of practical business, no matter what profession he might follow, he accepted, and went into the store at the age of seventeen. He remained there for several years, learning all there was to be known in that line, and gaining a fund of practical business knowledge that has been of the greatest benefit to him in the practice of his profession, and in the larger operations of later years. Having decided at an early day to be a lawyer, and never having wavered in that decision, Mr. Herrick came to Cleveland in 1850, and entered the law office of Andrews, Foote & Hoyt. No finer and more thorough training school for a law student could have been found in the land than was here. The members of that firm, Sherlock J. Andrews, John A. Foote and James M. Hoyt stood in the front rank of the Cleveland bar, and had an immense practice. Judge Andrews, especially, was then in the full prime of his legal powers, and had few peers in the west or in the country at large. The young student had before him not only the example of brilliant superiors and the education that could be found in the daily watching of an immense practice,

but was shown as well that a man could be a successful and famous lawyer and at the same time a high-minded Christian gentleman.

Mr. Herrick remained here for the regular two years course of study, and was admitted to practice in March of 1852. He opened an office on his own responsibility, and made so good advancement, that in a year and a halt he possessed a comfortable business. About 1856 General Merrill Barlow, who had come to Cleveland from Massachusetts a couple of years before, and Mr. Herrick formed a partnership under the firm name of Herrick & Barlow. This continued until after the election of Hon. John Brough to the governship of Ohio in 1863, when the office of adjutant-general of the state was tendered General Barlow, and accepted. When he went to Columbus to assume the duties of a position that was no mere sinecure or place of ornament in those troubled days of war, the law parnership of Herrick & Barlow was dissolved, the senior partner continuing alone. He remained so until the close of the war, when his brother, Colonel J. F. Herrick, who had been in the army, and who had previously been a student in his office, returned home. The firm of G. E. & J. F. Herrick was then formed, and has remained substantially in that shape from that day to this.

Mr. Herrick's practice has always been large, and has been of a general character. Some twenty years ago he was placed in charge of large property interests, which he managed so successfully that he has never been without

considerable business of that character. His knowledge and skill as a lawyer, his wide acquaintance with business and ability in that direction, combined with his high personal integrity, have eminently fitted him for the care of the property of those who could not well took after their own interests. In addition to that, he has had a large practice in the courts. In the trial of cases he is wonderfully clear and lucid, having every point covered, and with a thorough knowledge of the law bearing thereon. As a lawyer and counselor on matters connected with land titles, he has no superior at the Cleveland bar, and in matters affecting the rights and responsibilities of corporations, he is equally at home.

One thing that marks Mr. Herrick's character as a lawyer and a man of business, is his remarkable good judgment. All who have had dealings with him or have entrusted their interests to his hands, have soon come to see that he is wonderfully endowed in this respect, and that his advice in all matters is sound, safe, and always followed by good results.

Mr. Herrick has been connected. through his capital and general supervision rather than by personal participation, with a number of corporations which have had an influence in developing and advancing the material interests of Cleveland. Prominent among these is the Cleveland Linseed Oil works. Three years ago, after the death of Truman Dunham, the company was reorganized, and Mr. Herrick was elected its president, which position he

has since held. It is a very large and successful organization, and has been of material benefit in the extension of the commerce of Cleveland. These connections with business enterprises have been simply incidental to Mr. Herrick, his chief time and attention being given to the law.

Mr. Herrick has had opportunities in abundance to go into public and political life, but has steadily declined them all. He has been urged again and again to allow his name to be used in connection with various city offices, but has had neither time nor desire to accept the overtures. He has been mentioned often in connection with the nomination to congress, but no suggestion of that kind has ever originated with him. He has ever been active in benevolent and reformatory work, and mention of one prominent institution for which he has done much good must not be forgotten here. He has for many years been connected with the Cleveland Bethel Union, and has always been a faithful and hardworking friend thereto. He was chairman of the committee appointed to raise a fund to pay off the debt on the Bethel building, and in that capacity did the greater part of the work that resulted in raising sixty-five thousand dollars and relieving the noble old institution from danger. Mr. Herrick is now the president of the Bethel Union, and gives it a large portion of attention and watchful care. Among the other institutions for the good of the public with which he has been connected, the Humane society may be mentioned. He has been one of the trustees of the





S. F. Mixer, M.D.

First Presbyterian church for ten years, and is now the president of the board. Many good causes that have plead their needs and wants before the Cleveland public during the past twenty-five years, have found in Mr. Herrick a helping and encouraging friend. All his influence is on the side of morality, temperance and good government, obedi-

ence to law, the elevation of the masses, and the proper guardianship of those who cannot aid themselves. There have been many who have attracted a larger share of public attention than he, but few there are who have exerted a more helpful and manly influence on those met in the busy walks of business and social life.

SYLVESTER FREDERICK MIXER, M. D.

DR. SYLVESTER FREDERICK MIXER must be assigned a place of honor and usefulness when any account is taken of the men who have made Buffalo and given it a standing in the professional world. For many years he labored with all the strength of a great nature, and all the earnestness of a true heart, for the bettering of the world about him, and when he was called to the rest and reward of the higher world, his best monument was found in the love and respect of the community in which he lived for so many years.

The life and labor of even the most successful physician and surgeon afford little of note for the biographer, made up as they are of daily rounds of duty, a constant stream of doing good, and an ever ready purpose of help for the suffering, without any strong and salient points of interest to which the attention can be drawn. And the more closely he has attached himself to his profession, and the less he has had to do with outside affairs or pursuits, the less can

there be said of him beyond this grand epitaph—that he spent his life in the service of others, and, like the Greatest of all Physicians, "went about doing good."

Dr. Mixer essentially gave himself to the line of his profession, and lived up to the most exacting requirements, although he was in full sympathy with all the great movements of the world about him, and watched the progress of events with the keenest interest. He was born in Morrisville, Madison county, New York, on December 27, 1815, and was the descendant of an English family that came to New England in the early days. His father, Judge Nathan Mixer, was a man of mark in his day, serving for a term or so in the New York assembly, and having as one of his colleagues Millard Fillmore, who afterwards became President of the United States. The son received a liberal education. and graduated from the medical department of Yale college in 1841. In a few months thereafter he established himself

in Buffalo in the practice of his profession, and continued steadily therein to the close of his life. His success was marked from the first, and was continuous to the close. In 1847 he received the degree of M. D. from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1852 he was elected president of the Buffalo Medical society, and was for years one of the leading members of the Erie County Medical society. He belonged to the American Medical association. From 1858 to 1874, he was one of the attending physicians of the Buffalo General hospital, and from the date last named until his death, was a member of its consulting board.

The many opportunities that opened before Dr. Mixer by which he might have won distinction in public life, were all declined that he might give himself to the profession he loved so well. He lived in it and for it, and many are the tributes that have been recorded in honor of his usefulness therein. As a prominent Buffalo journal has well said, "A citizen so well known and so highly respected as Dr. Mixer might easily have taken a conspicuous part in public affairs, but he had no ambition outside of his profession, which yielded him a handsome income and enabled him to accumulate for the loved ones left a comfortable competency. He was an earnest Republican, but naturally a thorough reformer, and habitually took a lively interest in all political and other movements having the public good in view." "Take him all in all," adds one appreciative writer, "he was an excellent type of the ideal American citizen

—a man of simple goodness, but so modest and unassuming withal, that his biography could not have much eulogy in it without doing violence to his own wishes, as known to those who knew him best, and they are those who loved him best."

It is but proper to add that the public estimate of his character and ability was of no higher form than that held by his brethren in the profession. It has been truthfully said that there never was a member who lived more closely to the ethics of his calling. It was always regarded safe for a younger man to call upon him in consultation, and his advice when given being universally taken as the best authority that could be had, he was very often called upon in the most delicate and dangerous branches of practice. He kept his reading up to the last, and was fully acquainted with the medical and surgical advance of the world. It has ever been a source of regret to the profession that he never placed any of his own experiences or observations in print, as there were lost thereby many valuable and remarkable things. Perhaps no more competent, just and concise estimate of Dr. Mixer's character as a man, and standing as a physician, can be discovered than that found in the resolutions adopted by the physicians of Buffalo, in which they said:

This society feels that in the death of Dr. Mixer it has lost one of the best, truest, and most respected members; that we desire to testify our appreciation of his many noble qualities of mind and heart, his integrity in the profession as well as non-professional, his uniform kindness, sympathy and courtesy—always regardful of the rights and

feelings of others; one of whom it may be said in truth that he was just and faithful in all the relations of life—to his profession, his country and his God.

Personally Dr. Mixer was of fine presence, tall, handsome, and a conversationalist of rare quality. He was married on February 23, 1853, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Knowlton, daughter of Perrin Knowlton of Cincinnati. Their life together was a happy one, as Dr. Mixer loved his home with a rare affection, and found therein a refuge and a rest from the toils and exactions of the outside world. Four children were born to them, one dying in infancy, and two sons still living. A beloved daughter was called out of the brightness and promise of her youth by the awful railroad wreck at Ashtabula that sent over one hundred to a sudden death and filled the land with gloom. The blow to Dr. Mixer was one of especial severity, and from which he never fully recovered.

Dr. Mixer experienced his first severe illness in 1862. He never regained his full strength thereafter, but was able to fulfill the usual round of his duties until the winter before his death, when he gave up work and went to California for the benefit of his health. Little good resulted, and he returned to Buffalo in June. He sank gradually, and needed no one to tell him that the end was near. He had watched the approach of the destroying angel in so many homes, that he knew the sound of the footfall as it came down the highway of his own life-but he had no fear. He had lived a pure and useful life; he had long since committed his heart to

the keeping of One higher than the greatest of earth, and his home had long since been set in order. On Sunday morning, September 16, 1883, he sank, in perfect peace, to the eternal sleep. There were very many, not only in Buffalo but in places far from there, who mourned his loss in deep sincerity of soul, and felt that indeed a good man had been called to his reward. He had been an honored and useful member of Trinity Episcopal church, and his funeral was held therein on the Tuesday following his death. These words, spoken on that occasion, fittingly describes his closing hours-"He had no fear of death-no anxious thoughts. He knew that his course was run, and with calmness he moved on toward the prize of his high calling in Christ Jesus."

The stricken wife and family were given such solace as can come from sympathy that carries the evidence of its own sincerity. Letters came from all parts of the country that those who had admired Dr. Mixer as a physician had also loved him as a friend. And he was worthy of it. Said one in writing of his character:

His benevolence was marked in all his professional dealings, numerous instances being recalled in which he had gone out on winter nights to attend patients so poor in purse that it was certain he would never be paid for his trouble. He had no enemies. He could be trusted at all times and in all places with the professional reputation of his associates. He had a righteous scorn of all trickery, and was in all respects a true, high-minded, Christian gentleman.

No words in higher praise can be spoken of any man; and of no man could they be more truthfully said. A

which we have written carries its own long after in the fragrant example of a force and lesson during the years blessed memory.

rounded and complete life like that of through which it runs, and then lives

PROFESSOR JAMES PLATT WHITE, M. D.

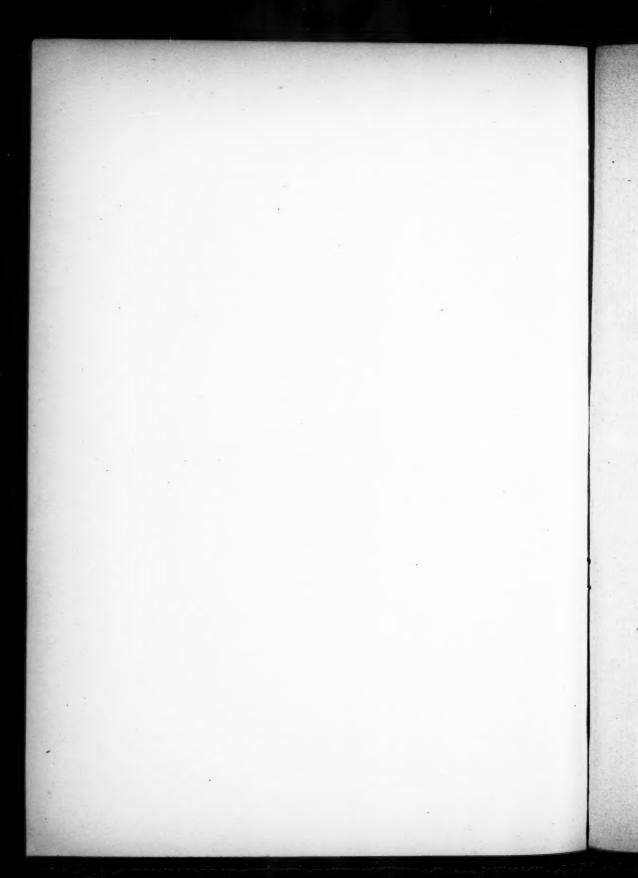
Dr. JAMES PLATT WHITE, who for years filled a conspicuous place among the professional men of Buffato, departed from this life on the evening of September 28, 1881. That he stood at the head of his profession was understood not only by the public, but was conceded by his fellow physicians, who delighted to do him honor, and took pride in his fame. There was much in his life and record that could be profitably commented on at length, but only a reference to the salient points of his character and record is possible here.* As has been said by one of the leading journals of Buffalo, "an ample sketch of his life would be a history of the medical profession in Buffalo for the last half century-nay, almost a history of the city itself, for there have been but few important public questions or enterprises, since the corporation was established, in which he did not become more or less interested." Dr. White's lineage was Puritan, his ancestry in this country extending to Peregrine White,

the first male child born in the Plymouth colony. He was born in Austerlitz. Columbia county, New York, March 14. At the time of his death he was, therefore, in his seventy-first year. His grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his father, David Pierson White, in the war of 1812. His parents were types of the families which constitute the bone and sinew of this country. They removed to East Hamburg, in the county of Erie, in western New York, in 1816. This removal at that time was an emigration to the far west. They lived to see their oldest son attain to eminence. At the time of the removal of his father's family to Erie county, he was five years of age. His thirst for knowledge and his application to studies enabled him. with the opportunities within his reach, to acquire a good English, and a fair classical education. He at first commenced the study of law, but in a short time decided to enter the profession of medicine. He was enabled to carry this purpose into effect partly through the help of his father and partly from means earned by himself in school teaching. He attended a course of medical lectures at Fairfield, New York,

[•] Free use has been made herein of an address delivered in memory of Dr. White, by Austin Flint, M. D., before the Medical society of the state of New York, in 1882. The acquaintance between Dr. White and Dr. Flint was of an intimate and cordial character.



Tours Truly Chames P. White



then the seat of a flourishing medical school, and afterwards a course at the Jefferson Medical college, taking from the latter his degree. He was led from the circumstances of his situation to enter upon the practice of medicine before graduation. Buffalo and its vicinity suffered severely from the cholera visitation of 1832, and Black Rock especially suffered from the lack of medical aid. The young and active student was asked to go there as a representative of his two preceptors, who were the leading medical men of Buffalo. He accepted the dangerous and important trust, and acquitted himself not only to the satisfaction of those who had sent him, but also to that of those he had gone to serve. This experience had probably not a small influence in preparing him for his subsequent rapid advance and great success as a practi-It did not, however, prevent him from continuing his studies for two years longer, and acquiring his diploma from an institution that ranked among the first in the country. He established himself as a practitioner in Buffalo in 1853, and in the year following was married to Mary Elizabeth, the only surviving daughter of the late Henry F. Penfield of the town of Penfield, New York. Their union was in all respects a happy one. Soon after his marriage he met with an accident that left its mark upon him through all his after life. In traveling in a stage coach over a rough road his head was jolted upward against the top of the coach with such force as to fracture the atlas. By some good fortune there was no displacement of the fractured portion of the bone. He was, however, obliged to keep his bed for a long time, and eventually an entire segment of the atlas was expectorated. He recovered with permanent loss of the power of rotation of the head upon the neck.

It has been the general rule that speedy progress at the beginning of the pratice of medicine is premature and not likely to lead to permanent success. Dr. White's career as a practitioner was an exception to this rule. His success in acquiring practice became speedily great. In a very few years he had in this respect outstripped not only his competitors of equal age, but his seniors. For more than forty years his practice was only limited by his power of endurance and his willingness to work. His physical capability for work was remarkable, and this altogether with energy, promptness, self-confidence, added to real ability as a practitioner, secured and maintained a degree of success to which but few attain. He resolved at the outset to succeed, and with him to resolve was to persevere and spare no efforts requisite to suc-

He soon began to leave his impress upon the life around him. The establishment of the medical school at Buffalo was very largely due to his exertions. It was necessary to overcome opposition from some of the older and the most influential members of the medical profession in Buffalo. At that time the school at Geneva, New York, had large classes and an able faculty. Most of the members of this faculty were led to accept

appointments in the Buffalo school, in dent. At the meeting of the American view of its geographical and clinical advantages. Public interest was aroused sufficiently to obtain the funds needed for a substantial building. The continued prosperity of the school has not only been a source of proper pride to the city in which it is located, but the institution has become a grand monument to the memory of the men who created it. Dr. White was the professor of obstetrics and gynæcology, in which relation he continued until his death. As a teacher he was direct, forcible and practical. He did not aim at rhetorical or oratorical display, but he kept in mind a purpose of sound teaching, and sent forth that which could be put to practical use in the exigencies of the An illustrative incident, profession. showing his character as a teacher and his generosity as a man, may be quoted here:

In 1870 the late Professor George T. Elliot was stricken with paralysis. The late Dr. Foster Swift was appointed by the faculty of the Bellevue Hospital Medical college to give his course of lectures on obstetrics. At the beginning of the lecture session, Dr. Swift was compelled to seek a more genial climate for the restoration or his health. The college was placed in an embarrassing situation. Dr. White was applied to in the emergency. He at once consented to give the course, declining even the request that his expenses be borne by the college, and relinquishing the income to his afflicted friend, the incumbent of the chair. The lectures were in the highest degree satisfactory, both to the students and the faculty.

Dr. White held many positions of trust in his profession. In recognition of his eminent position as a practitioner and teacher, he was elected vice-president of the New York State Medical association in 1868, and in 1870 made its presi-

Medical association in 1872 he was named by the delegate from New York as a candidate for the presidency, and in 1878 became one of the vice-presidents of the association. He was made a corresponding and afterwards an honorary fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine. He was also one of the vice-presidents of the medical congress that assembled in Philadelphia in 1876. Dr. White, while very active in his profession, never gave up a course of deep and thorough study, and he contributed important improvements in practice. During the last twenty years of his life he devoted much attention to ovariotomy, performing this operation in more than one hundred cases; and his reputation in this direction was such that he was called to various parts of the country. He also found time in the midst of his many other cares and duties to write for the medical press, and the Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal, the American Journal of the Medical Sciences, the transactions of the American Medical association, of the American Gynæcological society, of the International Medical Congress of 1876 at Philadelphia, and of the Medical Society of the State of New York, contain valuable papers contributed by him. He was the author of the articles on "Pregnancy" in Beck's Medical Jurisprudence, edited by the late Professor Gilman; and of the life of Bard, in the Lives of 'Distinguished American Physicians and Surgeons,' edited by Professor Gross. As a speaker and debater he was ready, cogent and courteous. He

participated largely in oral discussions at the meetings of the different associations with which he was connected. What he said was always to the point, and always commanded respectful consideration. His opinions on scientific questions and those of polity, well formed and well maintained, never failed to have much influence upon the minds of others.

Dr. White cooperated actively in the establishment of the Buffalo Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, the Maternity and Foundling hospitals, and the Providence Asylum for the Insane. He was also largely instrumental in the creation of the State Lunatic asylum, and its location at Buffalo. He was one of its managers from the first, and was its president until his health, towards the close of his life, compelled him to relinguish that position. He was also ever ready to do all in his power for the general good. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and was active in all the charities and reform movements connected therewith. was one of the founders of the Young Men's association, of the Academy of Fine Arts, and of the Historical society. He worked in many ways, favoring all movements that would aid the city in a physical or moral sense, that would add to its healthfulness, or that would make it more beautiful. He cooperated actively in the efforts which secured for Buffalo its magnificent public park; and in the erection of the finest business block in the city, he at once attested his public spirit and business sagacity, and also left an enduring monument to his

own name. He was generous and hospitable, and his qualities endeared him to the hearts of those who knew him, as his professional skill was sought by those in physical danger or pain. In relation to his personality, the writer from whom free quotations have been already made, has said:

The salient points of his character show superior intellectual endowments and attainments, united with fixedness of purpose, perseverance, good judgment, tact, unusual executive ability and rectitudemental qualities which ensure success and usefulness in this world. These qualities of the mind, to which were added vigorous health and physical endurance. could not fail to secure success in medical practice. as regards not only obtaining and retaining patients. but in the management of cases of disease. In this lat_ ter sense of the term, I can speak of his success from ample personal knowledge. He investigated cases carefully, but reached conclusions with promptness and decision. He had no confidence in an intuitive ability to judge of diseases. In his therapeutics he was prompt and decided without being rash or unduly bold. In the management of cases he was not unduly affected by unfavorable possibilities or probabilities. His attention was more directed to those which were favorable. He was always hopeful for the best, and as long as there was any ground for hope, he never relaxed his efforts. He acted under a deep sense of responsibility to his patients. No one ever accused him of indifference or neglect. These professional traits secured the fullest confidence on the part of the patients. Extraneous methods to possess their confidence were to him not needed. These he held in contempt. In his bearing toward his patients he was independent. He was not a suppliant for confidence. He demanded it as a condition for assuming the responsibilities connected with the management of cases of disease. As an operator, he was conservative yet bold, and with a fertility of resource which enabled him to readily meet emergencies as they arose.

In all his social and domestic relations, Dr. White was the true man and the Christian gentleman. He lived to a good old age, and when the summons came, it found him ready. His power of mind and body were remarkably well preserved. His final illness was brief and unattended with much suffering. His mind was unclouded to the last, and when

the end came, he met it as befits a true man, who has a useful life behind him, and looks forward to a sure hope of a higher, nobler life in the world to come.

DR. C. C. F. GAY.

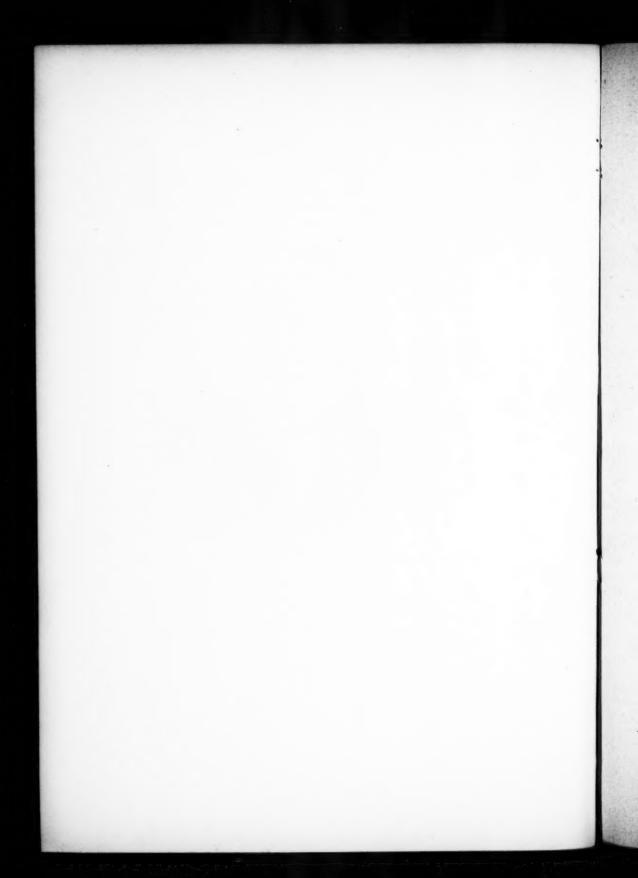
THERE died in Buffalo on March 27. 1886, one who united to eminence as a physician the most admirable qualities as a man, and who for years filled a round of usefulness, and earned and held the respect of everybody in the city that he had adopted for his home. Reference is made to Charles Curtis Fenn Gay, M. D., of whom it has been well said, by those who knew him best; that he will be missed "in the medical society and in the lecture hall, where he was listened to with attention and profit; in the social circle, where his genial and pleasant face was always welcome; in the sick room, where his dignified bearing, wise counsel and abundant sympathy were of themselves restorative; in the church, of which he was a consistent member, and where he was always ready to proclaim that faith in the supreme and overruling Providence; but, more of all, he will be missed in the family circle, for he was a kind and loving husband and father."

Dr. Gay was born in Pittsfield, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on January 7, 1821. His father, William Gay, jr., was a native of the same state, and traced his lineage directly back to John Gay of England, who came to this

country in the ship Mary and John, on May 30, 1630, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts, but afterwards removed to Dedham, in the same state. Many prominent men have been discovered among those who trace their descent to this hardy pioneer. Among them may be mentioned three doctors of divinity; while Edwin M. Stanton, the great war secretary, was a distant cousin of the mother of Dr. Gay, who is yet living in vigorous bodily and mental health. During Dr. Gay's early boyhood, his parents removed to Lebanon Springs, Columbia county, New York, where he received a thorough preparatory education in the schools of that neighborhood. In 1843 he attended the Collegiate institute at Brockport, New York, and one year later began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Joseph Bates of Lebanon Springs. He soon afterwards went to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he studied under Dr. H. H. Childs, who had previously been lieutenant-governor of that state. He also attended a course of instruction at the Berkshire Medical college, and one at the medical school in Woodstock, Vermont. A third course was taken by him at the former institution, from



Charles C. F. Gay. M.D.



which, in the fall of 1846, he received his medical degree. After his graduation he went to Philadelphia, then the centre of medical instruction of the highest order, where he attended the winter course of lectures in the Jefferson Medical college and clinics of the Pennsylvania hospital.

appreciative account of his life fitly says that "through him his father-in-law, the late George W. Tifft, and other friends, were interested in this movement; and Buffalo owes to no one more than to Dr. Gay in the foundation of this great public charity." In 1861 Dr. Gay was appointed by the Union Defense

Thus admirably equipped, and with a natural aptitude for medicine as a foundation for this thorough education, Dr. Gay commenced the practice of his profession with a reasonable expectation of the success he afterwards achieved. In 1847 he began practice in Bennington, Vermont, from whence he removed in a few years to Byron, Genesee county, New York; and after several years of success in that location, decided on the larger and more promising field of Buffalo, where the remainder of his life was spent. His advance in his profession in this broader field was marked, and his success was of a permanent character. He not only advanced in the personal practice of his profession, but was soon drafted into public use in many public ways. On the organization of the Buffalo General hospital in 1855, he was chosen consulting surgeon, and three years subsequently was appointed attending surgeon, a position he held until 1884. He was not only an efficient worker for the good of that institution, in his official capacity, but was one of the active means by which it came into being. Many meetings in favor of the project and for the devising of means by which it could be advanced, were held in his office, and one

that "through him his father-in-law, the late George W. Tifft, and other friends, were interested in this movement; and Buffalo owes to no one more than to Dr. Gay in the foundation of this great public charity." In 1861 Dr. Gay was appointed by the Union Defense committee of Buffalo, surgeon-in-charge of Fort Porter, and while at that point examined and had charge of the Fortyninth regiment New York volunteers. Among his other public labors, it is but proper to state that he was one of the founders of the Society of Natural Sciences of Buffalo, and served on the original board of directors; and was also curator of botany in the institution at an early period in its history. On the organization of the Buffalo Surgical infirmary, in 1876, he was chosen surgeon-inchief. Always an advocate of higher him, and watched the progress of events the authorities of Niagara university upon the establishment of the medical department to the chair of clinical surgery, and held that position until ill health compelled his resignation, when he was appointed emeritus professor. He was a permanent member of the State Medical society from 1861 to the time of his death: a member of the Erie County Medical society, and at one time its president; and on several occasions was delegate to the American Medical association, and made several verbal reports on operations before that eminent body. He went to Europe in 1885 as a delegate to the British Medical society, leaving America in June

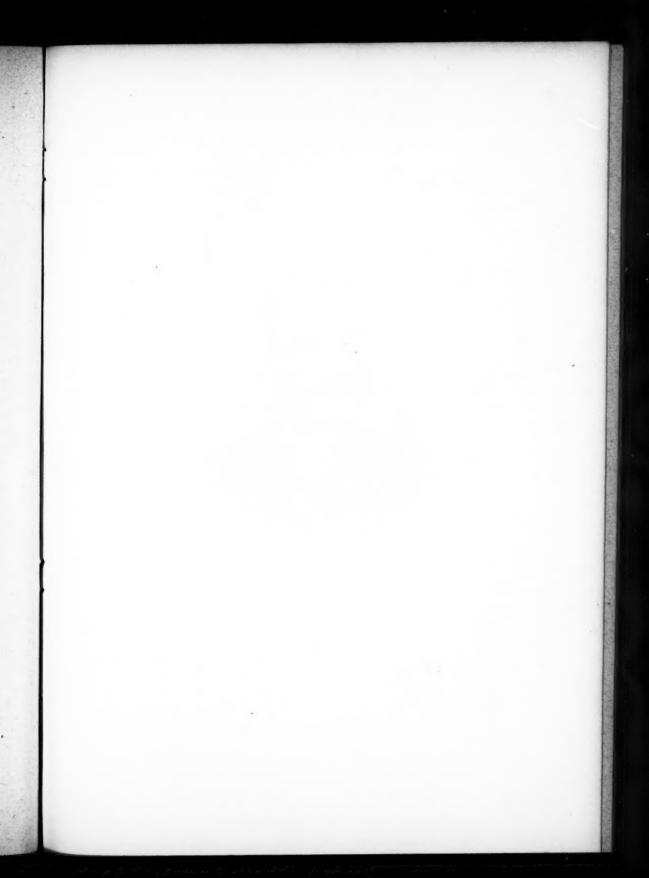
which absence he made a tour of England. France, Germany and Switzerland, and formed the acquaintance of many eminent members of his profession.

In addition to these labors and responsibilities. Dr. Gay found time to write many valuable and able papers for the medical journals, on matters that had come under his observation, and to which he had given deep study and investigation. These contributions extended over a period of twenty-five years, and a number of his papers attracted wide attention from the medical profession. While doing what he could for the help of those about him and the advancement of the public good, it was to medicine and surgery that Dr. Gay gave his whole life, and he would allow nothing to come between it and his heart and best service. He won not only success but fame, and long before his death he was looked upon as one of the leading members of his professsion in western New York. Aside from that reputation he was popular in social life, and had a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He was a prominent member of the Central Presbyterian church of Buffalo, and took a deep interest in all that related to the moral and educational advancement of the city he had chosen for his home. In January, 1854, he was united to Miss Sarah A. Tifft, daughter of the late George W. Tifft, one of the oldest and most respected among the citizens of Buffalo. Their married life was of a

and returning in September, during son still surviving. Of the closing years of his life and his death, the Buffalo Medical and Surgical Journal, in a most appreciative memorial article, says:

> Of late years he has devoted his attention more especially to surgery, and was engaged in preparing a work on that branch of medical science. For over a year the doctor has been ailing, owing to a sickness contracted while in the discharge of his duty at the General hospital. For several months he was quite ill at home. Being advised to take a trip to Europe, he did so, returning in the fall comparatively well. On his return he was given a reception and banquet at the Genesee house by the faculty of the Niagara Medical school. The doctor then seemed fully restored to health, but it was not long before he became again seriously ill. He and his physicians realized from the state of affairs at the outset, that he-could not recover. After a painful illness of several weeks, he died March 27, 1886. He maintained throughout a cheerful mood, and frequently proclaimed his faith in God and his adherence to the Christian principles which had been his guide for many years.

The loss was not alone one that fell on his family and friends, but on the profession and city as well. Many and earnest were the expressions of grief, and the tributes to his worth as a citizen, a physician, and a man. "Once more we are called upon," said one journal, "to mourn the loss of a distinguished member of our profession, and the physicians of Buffalo, without exception, are deeply grieved at the death of one who was so dearly beloved. Kindness and Christian charity were the marked characteristics of Dr. Gay, and through all his dealings with his fellow-practitioners and patients, these shone as a bright light illuminating his path. In the defense of right, the doctor has struck many a powerful blow. Not a few unscrupulous persons in this happy character, the wife and adopted city can testify to the weight of that





yours Truly Don't erry.

strong right arm of his when wielded to defend the right and to uphold a true principle. His charity and power of forgiving were not less than his strength in the defense of right."

Formal expressions of sorrow were adopted by the various societies to which he belonged. "Individually." said one of these memorials, " we deeply feel the loss of an associate, tried and not found wanting, whom we have learned to regard not only with esteem, but with feelings of affection, and whose gentleness, strength, and other elements of high character, will long be held by us in deserved remembrance." Perhaps this brief and inadequate sketch of one concluded in no more appropriate way than the reproduction of the following clear and just estimate of Dr. Gay's medical life and personal character, as voiced in a memorial prepared by the Erie County Medical society, and entered on the records of that body:

Dr. Gay was not of the ordinary stamp of medical men. He had far more than the average culture of those aspiring to the honors of the profession, and

far higher ideas of the mission of medicine to mankind than is common with us. The ideal for which he earnestly strove was to achieve all that is possible as to the knowledge of disease and injuries, and then to bring to bear the best resources already known or possible to be known for their abatement or amelioration: this being the ultimate end of the bealing art, so far as suffering humanity is concerned.

Our deceased friend could abide a severer testthe only test and adequate estimate and test of the medical man, viz: that of his fellows and associates in the same field, and with whom he came in daily contact in professional work. Weighed in this balance-the only one which commanded his respect, or for which he cared-our departed friend was not found wanting. His exceptional ability as a surgeon was recognized far and near by his co-laborers, who could appreciate his merits. His delicate sense of honor toward his professional associates; his scrupulous regard for the feelings and interests of those who, in the vicissitudes and anxieties of professional of whom so much might be said, can be life, came in contact with him, in consultation and otherwise, won their perpetual regard and esteem.

We have yet to hear, after an association with him extending over a third of a century, of the first lisp of dissent to this professional universal acclaim in his behalf.

Your committee can but consider this as the only crucial test of the practitioner of medicine or surgery. Our deceased brother grandly stood this test, and upon this rock his fame rests secure. No roots nor seeds of bitterness or of unpleasantness can ever find place in our memories for him. We unfeignedly deplore his loss as a brother beloved and gone before to the reward of the just.

DEXTER M. FERRY.

MICHIGAN is little less than a newer New England. Examine the list of its hospitable coasts of his majesty's colony citizens, its successful men in political, professional or business life, and in a very large proportion of cases it will be found that their ancestry strikes that

the foundations were laid upon the inof Massachusetts Bay. The removal from New England to Michigan was not always direct. In very many cases it was intermittent and broken by a soearly and ascetic civilization of which journ-sometimes of a few years, some-

times of a generation—in the state of New York, before the final settlement between the lakes, and it is safe to assert that Michigan has no class of citizens more useful and successful than those whose westward journey was thus interrupted. The stern Puritanism of New England had its invaluable uses, and had its day. It injected into the moral fibre of the best American strain, a strong and permanent power of selfresistance and self-assertion; a sturdy independence and exact standard of action in affairs. It was, however, essentially narrow and concentrated, a growth of the day of small things and of stern struggles for small results-a reflex of the sterile soil and the daily dangers with which its founders were in combat.

For the larger life and broader effort of the west, the Puritan spirit needed liberalizing, and this the environment of the state of New York effected. The persons who halted in the Empire state lost nothing that was valuable of the New England spirit, and gained just what was needed to set them down face to face with the great difficulties and greater opportunities of the new northwest, fully equipped for instant and successful work.

Dexter Mason Ferry belonged to one of the families which added the influence of New York to the traditions of New England. The name marks the family as originally French, but the removal to America was made from England, and probably after generations of English residence. The first of the family in New England seems to have been Charles Ferry, who swore allegi-

ance at Springfield, Massachusetts, in the year 1678. His son, Charles Ferry, married a descendant of Richard Montague, whose family is justly proud of an undoubted descent, through noble channels, from royal sources. Dexter Mason, maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, represented for several terms the ultra-conservative district of Berkshire in the Massachusetts legislature, and was a cousin of the late Governor George N. Briggs of that state.

The paternal grandparents of Dexter M. Ferry removed from Massachusetts to Lowville, Lewis county, New York, where his father, Joseph N. Ferry, was born and reared. The latter married Lucy D. Mason of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and lived at Lowville, pursuing his trade as a wagon-maker, until his death. It was at that place, on the eight day of August, 1833, that D. M. Ferry was born.

In 1836 his father died, and shortly after the family removed to the beautiful township of Penfield, in the garden of the Genesee, some eight miles from Rochester. There D. M. Ferry passed his boyhood, attended the country schools, and in 1849, at the age of sixteen years, permanently assumed his own independence, engaging to work for a neighboring farmer at the very moderate wages of ten dollars a month. This arrangement he continued during two summers, attending the district schools in winter, and then, having advanced as far in his education as the teachers of his neighborhood could lead him, entered the service of a gentleman who resided near Rochester, his object being to secure the benefit of the higher schools of that city.

In 1852, having taken full advantage of his opportunities, he obtained, through the influence of his Rochester employer, a position in the wholesale and retail book and stationery house of S. D. Elwood & Co. in Detroit, where he was first errand boy, then salesman, and at last bookkeeper.

Mr. Ferry was content to be an employe only until he had gained experience and accumulated capital sufficient to warrant an independent venture. In 1856 he deemed himself justified in making the experiment, and was one of the organizers and junior partner of the firm of M. T. Gardner & Co. seedsmen. The partnership so formed continued only until 1865, when Mr. Gardner's interest in the business was purchased, and it was continued with Mr. Ferry at its head. The style of the firm, after several minor changes, became, in 1867, D. M. Ferry & Co., and has so continued. Mr. Ferry from the day of Mr. Gardner's retirement assumed direction and control of the business, placed it upon a sound financial basis, and is today the only person connected with it who had such connection in its earliest days of struggle and doubt.

The firm of D. M. Ferry & Co. was originally composed of D. M. Ferry, H. K. White, C. C. Bowen and A. E. F. White. From that time to this, through the existence of the establishment under the control of a firm and its later experience as a corporation, these gentlemen have been constantly associ-

ated with its management, and side by side with Mr. Ferry have worked for its success. Under the incorporation every one of them has been constantly connected with the company as an executive officer and as director.

In 1870 the business had reached such dimensions that it was thought wise to incorporate it under the laws of the state, and a charter for thirty years was therefore obtained, under the official style of D. M. Ferry & Company, with a paid up capital of seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The Detroit Seed company, a young concern, was then absorbed, and its principal owners have since been upon the directory of the company. From the time of the incorporation, as before, Mr. Ferry retained a principal interest, and has been the president and manager of the company.

This is the merest outline of the history of one of the largest and most successful seed establishments in the world, but it gives no hint of the immense labor of mind and hand required to build so splendid a structure from the small beginnings of 1856; no hint of the ceaseless watchfulness, the tireless energy and the consummate business generalship, which has enabled one person in the thirty years from boyhood to maturity, to win and hold a place of unquestioned leadership in a field closely contested by so many able men.

Mr. Ferry's early experience as a worker on a farm, and the familiarity which he has constantly maintained with the details of the business, are among the secrets of his success. Another im-

portant factor, and one which has vitally contributed to the welfare of the corporation in its recent trying emergency, is his judgment in the selection of assistants and associates, his skill in attaching them permanently to his service, and the tact with which he excites in every one an emulous interest in the welfare of the business.

The firm of M. T. Gardner & Company, began business on a very small scale in a Monroe avenue store. Its entire sales for the first year were about six thousand dollars. Its market, too, was confined mainly to the western states. The struggle for recognition and success was a hard one, and one in which Mr. Ferry took a daily part. By way of contrast, it may be said that the sales of D. M. Ferry & Co., in a single year, have exceeded one million, five hundred thousand dollars. Their importations are among the heaviest in Michigan, including dealings amounting to tens of thousands of dollars annually with English, French, Dutch, German and other European concerns. During the past winter the firm supplied more than eighty thousand merchants with complete assortments of seeds for retailing, besides heavy sales to jobbers and dealers in bulk. More than two hundred thousand boxes of different sizes, some of elaborate design, have been used in filling these orders, and these boxes, when empty, represent an outlay of over one hundred thousand dollars. Upon an average, more than three car loads of seeds pass through the doors of their warehouses every day in the year. The company uses almost as much paper for various purposes as would a first-class daily journal, its issue of publications alone, during the last year, having reached a total of seven hundred and fifty thousand copies.

The great establishment is organized and officered like an army. On the first day of January, 1886, fire broke out in the immense four story brick warehouse expressly erected for the accommodation of D. M. Ferry & Co. The building occupied the easterly half of the large block bounded by Brush, Crogan, Lafayette and Randolph streets, and had five acres of floor space. Within a few hours this splendid building was in ruins, as was every structure in the block save one; the immense stock of seeds and all the appliances for packing and shipping were gone, and at the very outset of the busy season a blow had fallen, which, to the looker-on, seemed certain to cost the corporation a large portion of its year's business, with a corresponding gain to competing firms. The direct money loss by the fire was the most severe ever suffered in Detroit, and of this the Ferry company's share reached the sum of nearly one million dollars.

The recuperation from this stunning blow was something amazing, and is to be credited to the presence of mind and unlimited resources of Mr. Ferry and his corps of trained assistants. The machinery of reorganization was set in motion without the loss of an hour. From every source of supply seeds were gathered and hurried to Detroit. The company had heavy reserve stocks in store in the city, and

a surplus in its Canadian establishment at Windsor, Ontario. These were, however, far from meeting the emergency, either in quantity or variety, and every possible agency was used to gather in the visible supply of stock from all sources. Incidentally a competing seed house in Detroit was bought out, and its stock and business equipment utilized. A large concern in Rochester, New York, was also absorbed.

At the same time, the city of Detroit was searched for suitable premises in which to carry on the business, and within a few days, several large buildings were leased, the various departments of the company were organized and work was going on with an increased force of almost one thousand employés and, in spite of all disadvantages, with almost its normal efficiency. Scarcely one of D. M. Ferry & Company's great army of customers; not one of the greater army of consumers behind them, will know, by any delay, failure or defect of quality, that, on the first of January of this year, the working machinery of the company was almost swept out of existence. This splendid accomplishment of organization and management is worthy to bear comparison with any of the prodigious feats which have made the recuperative powers of American business the wonder of the world. Plans are now preparing for a new six story warehouse, finer and more complete than the old, which will probably be erected on the site of the one destroyed. In the township of Greenfield, near Detroit, D. M. Ferry personally owns and the firm con-

ducts a seed farm nearly a mile square, and, in the outskirts of the city of Detroit, within sight of Woodland avenue, the firm owns a tract of land, which is operated as an experimental garden in making tests of new seeds and new processes of culture. Though the quantity of seeds of their own raising is large, it is trifling when compared with the immense demands of their business, aggregating as it does, about one thousand car loads of stock annually. The great proportion of their stock is raised and cared for them, under contract, by seed farmers in many of the United States and in various sections of Europe, who make a large and certain profit by the operation. These farmers must be men of especial skill, with the command of favorable conditions as to soil and climate. When this conjunction exists, with proper care and attention, seed raising is one of the most profitable branches of agriculture.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Ferry's contribution to the prosperity of his fellows is not confined to his own neighborhood, or to his army of direct employés. The company carries comfort and assured prosperity to many farmers in many places, reaching its influence and scattering its money as widely as does any establishment in the west. In its sales the company reaches almost every township in the United States, covers Canada with equal thoroughness, and has a large foreign connection and correspondence. all its management, from the beginning until to-day, Mr. Ferry has had a decisive influence, and his energy, tact,

Mr. Ferry has invested a considerable part of his large fortune in real estate of the best class, and in various financial and manufacturing enterprises in the city. His most prominent real estate investment is the magnificent five-story iron building on Woodward avenue, which he erected in 1879, and which is occupied by the firm of Newcomb. Endicott & Co. This building is considered to be worth \$250,000, and is architecturally a model. He owns a controlling interest in the National Pin company, which he established in 1875, and has been its president from the first. His principal object in founding this company was to introduce and develop a new industry in the west. The result has justified his faith.

Mr. Ferry is a director and vice-president of the First National Bank of Detroit: was one of the organizers and from the outset has been a trustee of the Wayne County Savings bank, and of the Safe Deposit company. He aided in organizing the Standard Life and Accident Insurance company of Detroit, of which he is president. He is also president of the Gale Sulky Harrow Manufacturing company, vicepresident of the Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance company, and director of the Detroit Copper Rolling Mill company, the Fort Wayne & Elmwood Railroad company, and of several other corporations.

His money and his personal countenance and aid are freely given to every nation of Mr. James McMillan from

integrity and rare talent for organiza- project, business, social or charitable, tion and adminstration have made it that promises to be of public benefit, and his private charities are large, discriminating and entirely lacking in ostentation. Charles Lamb once said that he knew no higher happiness than to do a good deed by stealth and have it discovered by accident. Mr. Ferry adopts the plan of stealthy giving, and takes no thought of even accidental finding out.

> In 1868 Mr. Ferry succeeded Buckminster Wight as trustee of Harper hospital, and is still connected with its management. He is also a trustee of Olivet college. He has manifested much interest in the growing art movement in Detroit, and was one of the original contributors to the building fund, by which has been insured to the city a permanent museum of art.

Mr. Ferry was reared a Baptist, and early united with that church. In later years, however, he became connected with the Congregational church, and is now a trustee of the Second Congregational Church of Detroit. He is very much averse to extreme denominationalism.

His own tastes, as well as the engrossing demands of a great business, have prevented Mr. Ferry from entering the field of active politics. He is a strong and steadfast Republican, but has rarely been a candidate for an elective office, and has held public place only when it came to him without effort or solicitation on his part. He was thus made a member of the Detroit board of estimates in 1877-8, and declined a renomination. In 1884, upon the resigthe board of park commissioners, Mr. Ferry was appointed to the vacancy by Mayor Stephen B. Grummond. Under ordinary circumstances, this service might be dismissed with a mere mention, but the conditions of Mr. Ferry's incumbency and retirement are so peculiar and so honorable to him, that they demand an explanation in these pages.

The centre of interest in Detroit municipal circles and among the people at large, has been for some time the beautiful Belle Isle park, purchased by the city of Detroit in the year 1879, and which has since been gradually and extensively improved. The fundamental object of this park is, of course, to furnish a resort for health and recreation to the people of the city, men, women and children, rich and poor. It had, however, no sooner been purchased, than the beer drinking and beer selling element of the city demanded that permission should be given and distinct provision made for the sale of beer within its boundaries. This demand was opposed by the best public opinion of the city, and the issue thus made formed the subject of a hot contest, which reached a climax during Mr. Ferry's official service upon the park commission.

The opposition made to the sale of beer in the park had no connection with temperance, total abstinence or prohibition. It had and has a far simpler and more unquestioned justification in the obvious facts that the park being purchased with public money, for public use, it is the right of the people that it shall be so maintained,

as, with but slight police protection, to be a safe and proper resort for the thousands of women and children of Detroit, who, far more than the men, need and enjoy it, and that the sale of beer or other intoxicants within its precincts must inevitably defeat this end.

This proposition, which seems too clear to require argument, called to its support people of all classes-including many who had no scruples against drinking, and who themselves drink; many more who would not vote for any measure looking to a restraint upon the liberty of the citizen to eat and drink what he chooses. It was simply the protest of common sense and common decency against debauching the people's park and destroying its usefulness. The men who, in the much abused name of popular freedom, demanded that such sale be permitted, were largely such as would gladly see the park so debauched, and have it reserved at public cost as a safe ground for their own excesses. The city legislature, in 1884-5, included enough persons in sympathy with the lower element of the community to control its action, and to cripple the park commission by refusing appropriations unless the sale of beer were permitted.

Mr. Ferry from the first vigorously advanced the cause of decency and put forth every effort to prevent the intrusion of beer into the park. In this he, with the assistance of Mr. William A. Moore, one of his colleagues, was successful, but the city council retaliated by throttling and starving the park at every point. In October, 1885, Mr. Ferry's term expired and he was renomi-

scientious and praiseworthy action, which earned him the gratitude of the respectable element in the community, had excited the enmity of the small politicians who sat in the council, and of the class which controls their acts. the ninth day of October, 1885.

The Detroit Free Press, which though politically opposed to Mr. Ferry, has always been on the right side of the park question and is habitually fair, in its next issue said, editorially:

The rejection of Mr. Ferry by the board of coununaccompanied by explanation, the reason is understood. It is because Mr. Ferry acted in accordance with his honest convictions in the matter of permitting the sale of beer on Belle island. The ostracism means universal, is a mistake.

The Free Press of Sunday, October 11, contained this forcible card, which well illustrates the esteem in which Mr. Ferry's official acts were held by respectable persons of all parties:

To the editor of the Free Press ;

As a Democrat, I wish to enter an emphatic protest against the action of the board of councilmen last evening in rejecting the name of D. M. Ferry for park commissioner. You said, in your issue of this morning, that this action is not creditable to the councilmen. Without danger of exposing yourself to the charge of extravagance in the choice of words, you could have gone much further in the way of denunciation. It is humiliating to right-minded citizens, irrespective of politics, to witness such transactions on the part of men supposed to be selected for their fairness, candor and judgment, when evidently they are competing with those who hold the balance of power in the lower house for the championship in the tricks of contemptible demagogues. D. M. Ferry is a man above reproach. He is an intelligent, public-spirited citizen. He is a man whose prudence

nated by Mayor Grummond. His con- and honorable business methods have made for him a fortune out of meagre beginnings, and who has contributed largely to the industrial prosperity of the city. He is one of the men that Detroit has use for, and of whom she or any other city may well be proud. If the gentlemen composing this board suppose they are meeting the wishes of anything like a majority of the citizens of Detroit, or of the Democratic party, in rejecting Mr. Ferry, because he has hence his nomination was defeated, on stood manfully for holding the island park as a place where ladies and children may safely go, and has sought to avoid making it a place which can be held to common decency only by the presence of a large police force, they have mistaken the clamor of the city hall and caucus hangers-on for the voice of the people. The News, with its editor posing as a moral reformer, and as a lover of high art, may still diminish its waning influence by catering to such a taste. I am a Democrat, as before said, and, as such, have cilmen is not creditable to that body. Although no sympathy with men who in any way abridge personal liberty; no man shall be dictated to as to what he should eat or drink by my vote, but the question at issue is of a different nature, and must be settled upon an entirely different basis. I would have Mr. ot au official on such a ground, in a time when Ferry know that there are Democrats who respect official honesty and fidelity to conviction is by no him for his wise and manly course, and that they have no sympathy with the demagogues who, through the forbearance of an inscrutible providence, have crawled their way into positions that ought to be but are not guaranties of integrity and good citizen-

> The retirement of Mr. Ferry and Mr. W. A. Moore so changed the complexion of the park commissioners that a surrender to the beer propaganda followed, and the city has even made provision for the erection of a handsome building for the sale of the beverage. This action, however, taken clearly in opposition to the will of the majority of the owners of the park, has aroused the utmost indignation, and there is little doubt that the council nominations for the next election will be affected by. this consideration. Mr. Ferry has good reason to hope that before many months are past he will see his work bear fruit,

and Bell Isle park emancipated and forever dedicated to its real and only legitimate use, as a safe and innocent pleasure-ground for the people.

During the month of April, 1886, a large mass meeting was held in Detroit to express the sentiments of the people upon this important question. It included persons of every race, religion and polictical affiliation, and after taking strong ground against the attitude of the city council and the park commission, passed a resolution thanking Messrs. Ferry and Moore for their Spartan service upon that commission.

He married, on the first of October, 1867, Addie E. Miller, of Unadilla, Otsego county, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Ferry have four children.

Mr. Ferry is a man to whom the most envious can scarcely grudge success, so well has he earned it, so well does he use it, so entirely does he lack pride of purse. He is kind, unaffected, approachable, unspoiled. Every comer has a claim upon his courteous attention, and the irascibility so common among busy men is entirely foreign to his character. His history, like that of thousands of others who have begun life poor, and by industry, energy and economy, risen to places of trust and honor, proves conclusively how false is the view now advanced by so many "agitators" and demagogues, that there is a natural and impassible barrier between labor and capital. It would be difficult for any one to say at just what stage in their progress such men cease to be laborers and become capitalists.

Mr. Ferry's business associates give him unlimited confidence and respect. His employés are devoted to him, and he is their friend—a thoroughly kind, though a very acute and firm employer. In his social circle his genial and unaffected kindness makes him beloved, and in every public relation he is well described in the quotation above—"a man above reproach; an intelligent, public-spirited citizen, one of whom Detroit may well be proud."

ZACHARIAH CHANDLER.

Patria cara, cariar libertas.

THE family from which was descended Zachariah Chandler, for many years United States senator, from Michigan, and the political leader of that state, was English. The first of the name came to the colony of Massachusetts Bay during the days of the Puritan exodus and settled at Roxbury about

the year 1736. When in 1732 and 1733 "The Great and General Court of Massachusetts" set apart certain lands in the province for apportionment "among the soldiers who had served in King Philip's or the Narragansett war, and their surviving heirs at law," Zachariah Chandler, of Roxbury—claiming, by right of his wife's

father, Thomas Bishop—was one of the eight hundred and forty persons who shared in the distribution. The lands appropriated for the purpose, consisted of seven townships, among which was that then described as Sauhegan-East, in the province of Massachusetts, now the town of Bedford, New Hampshire.

Of the persons benefited by this distribution, nearly all transferred their claims, and Zachariah Chandler was one of the few original patentees who took up land under the grant, and retained the title. His son, Thomas Chandler, took possession of and settled upon the new farm on the Merrimac, and his descendants, living in Bedford, are believed to be the only representatives of the original owners now holding the portion of the Narragansett lands situated in that town.

The Thomas Chandler, who first settled at Bedford, was the great-grandfather of Zachariah Chandler, the subject of this sketch, and he was one of the few persons of English blood who made actual settlement in the township. The purchasers from the original grantees were very generally representatives of the sturdy Scotch race, which made an early emigration to Ireland, and thence to the American colonies. There were also some Irish families, and, as has been said, a few English, but the genius of the place was essentially Scotch—the Scotch Presbyterian church was the religious center, and Scotch canniness, honesty, independence and frugality were marked characteristics of its people.

Thomas Chandler and his descendants took to themselves wives from the vicinage. Thomas married Hanna, daughter of Colonel John Goff, by whom he had four children—three daughters and a son, Zachariah. The latter married Sarah Patten, the second daughter of Captain Samuel Patten; and his second son, Samuel, born on the twentyeighth day of May, 1744, married Margaret Orr, the eldest daughter of Colonel John Orr, General Stark's most trusted officer. Zachariah Chandler, the subject of this sketch, was one of the seven children of this marriage. Of these, two died before reaching maturity; one, Annis, married Franklin Moore and became a resident of Detroit; and two, Samuel Chandler, jr., and John Orr Chandler, died in early manhood, victims of a constitutional pulmonary weakness. Both of these men were liberally educated, one having taken the course at Dartmouth and Union colleges, and the other, after receiving his degree from Dartmouth. having followed the theological course at Andover for one year. The father died at Bedford, January 11, 1870, at the great age of ninety-five years, and the mother in 1855, at the age of eightyone. Zachariah Chandler of Michigan was the only one of Samuel Chandler's sons who escaped the tendency to consumption, and the only one who lived to do his life-work. He stood in marked contrast with his brothers; in his gigantic frame, great muscular strength, and abundant vitality and endurance, he seems to have been given the power

which, justly distributed, would have made them all men of average constitution and average longevity.

These successive infusions of the Scotch-Irish blood, and several generations passed in a community so strongly colored by the influence of the Scotch spirit, made Zachariah Chandler far less an Englishman in race and tradition than in name, but still more than English, Scotch or Irish, was he an American. The title to the lands of Bedford rested upon the military service of his ancestor in the bloody Narragansett war; the French war drew many of the town inhabitants into the ranks, and, when came the Revolution, almost every person capable of bearing arms was in the colonial ranks, while the old men, the women, and the boys, too young to fight, saw to it that Toryism should find no shelter in the place. The only man in Bedford who refused to subscribe the patriotic declaration of its people, was the Rev. John Houston, minister of the church, and he was ousted for his Tory leanings. Such an act meant much in a community of which the church was the paramount interest-the centre of social and intellectual, as well as of religious life.

In the patriotic spirit and the military service of the Bedford people, the members of the Chandler family had a prominent share, as they did in the public affairs of the town and province, the later state and, to a similar degree, in the councils of the nation. The records of Bedford are full of evidence proving that they were always people of mark and consequence. The part

taken in the revolutionary war by the ancesters of Zachariah Chandler was especially distinguished, and the spirit of the homes in which Samuel Chandler and his distinguished son were reared, and of the social atmosphere in which they lived was well calculated to develop unselfish love of country and a. high devotion to that country's service. The value of such an environment cannot be exactly estimated, but there is slight danger that it will be overrated. With it even mediocrity may be aroused to heroic service, and without it the greatest natural capacity and the highest natural instincts rust, ineffective, and unused.

Did space permit it would be interesting to give exhaustive examination to the family antecedents of the great man of whom this sketch is written, to relate more particularly the records of others of his name and blood, and to analyze more closely the social conditions which made possible his career, but the mere outline given must suffice, and with treatment almost as brief the story of his own earlier years must be dismissed.

Zachariah Chandler* was born in the ample farm house, built by his father in in the year 1800, on the tenth day of December, 1813. His father was a man of comfortable, even liberal means, intelligent, energetic and influential in church and municipal affairs. He was a man of moderate height and spare

^{*} The entry of Mr. Chandler's birth, made in the family Bible, gives his Christian name as Zacharias. In his manhood the archaic spelling was dropped and the more modern form adopted.

figure, as was his father, Zachariah. Margaret Orr, the wife of Samuel Chandler, was a woman of large frame, strong physique and decided character. Her son resembled her in face and figure, and gained from her many of his most conspicuous mental traits. Decided, outspoken, fearless, and endowed with reliable and practical common sense, she exercised a decisive influence over all about her, and those who knew her and knew her son discovered in him many suggestions not only of the mother but of the distinguished John Orr, her father, whose place of leadership in New Hamshire during the Revolutionary days is undisputed.

As a boy, Zachariah Chandler was healthy, strong, quick-tempered and plucky. He was foremost in sports of every kind, an invincible wrestler among those of his own age, and whenever occasion demanded, a dangerous antagonist in more serious encounters. From his pinafore days until about his fifteenth year, he attended the country school held in the small brick building which still stands in Bedford, scarcely changed since the day when he mastered the cardinal trinity of R's within its walls. During these school years he showed good ability, and applied himself sufficiently to maintain a creditable standing, emerging from his primary course with what the scholars of to-day, with all their pretension and elaborate methods, so often fail to give-a thorough grounding in the rudiments of education. During his fifteenth and sixteenth years, he attended the acade-

brother, who was fitting for college, and, later, supplemented his studies by the valuable training which so generally formed a part of the experience of the youth of rural New England in those days, in teaching the school of the Piscataquog district during one winter term. In this service he found it necessary to make a physical conquest of the unruly "big boys" before he could begin his mental training, and there are still living in the "Squog District," men who have a tingling memory of his conscientious thoroughness as teacher militant. While thus engaged, Mr. Chandler became acquainted with a young Dartmouth sophomore, who was winning his way through college by teaching, and had charge of the Bedford school. This was James F. Joy, now of Detroit, and the acquaintance and friendship then formed were decisive in attracting Mr. Chandler to Michigan.

During the later years of his residence in Bedford, young Chandler worked on his father's farm during the summer months, and, for a time, had its entire management. He was recognized as the equal of any "farm hand" in the town, and often engaged in contests of endurance and skill, in which he was usually the victor. Like Abraham Lincoln, he was the best wrestler of his neighborhood, and stood ready to meet all comers in vindication of his position.

with all their pretension and elaborate methods, so often fail to give—a thorough grounding in the rudiments of education. During his fifteenth and sixteenth years, he attended the academies at Pembroke and Derry, with his

same year, he joined his brother-in-law, Franklin Moore, and the two removed to Detroit, Michigan, which was ever afterward Mr. Chandler's home, save when he was called away by the duties of office.

It is said that Zachariah had been offered by his father, the choice between receiving the sum of one thousand dollars or a collegiate education, and that the money was chosen. Be this as it may, he was certainly aided by his father at the outset of his business life, and, later, Samuel Chandler bought a store for his use. The sums so advanced were, however, speedily repaid, and the young man received no other or different assistance in his venture.

Upon reaching Detroit, the brothersin-law formed a copartnership and began business as general merchants, under the name of Moore & Chandler. The beginning was a small one, but it was made upon a safe basis, and from the outset the management of the store was a happy combination of the conservatism which possesses and extends credit, and the considerate boldness which leaves no safe and promising experiment untried. In 1834 came the terrible visitation of Asiatic cholera, which transformed Detroit into a hospital and compelled an almost complete suspension of business. Mr. Chandler was one of the brave men who remained to face the enemy, and many of his waking hours were spent at the bedsides of the sick, and in paying the last offices to the appalling numbers of the dead. His splendid constitution carried him through the exposure and fatigue

of this time in safety, and it is probable that the gratitude he so well earned from the strangers among whom he had cast his lot, had no slight influence in his business future.

During the month of August, 1836, Mr. Moore retired from the business and Mr. Chandler continued it in his own name. His success and advancement were steady and substantial from the beginning. A good buyer, an excellent judge of the needs and tastes of the community in which he lived, skillful in selling, in the judgment of credits; and as a collector, he was at once energetic fearless and prudent—the first to find a new market and to push for its control, yet absolutely free from the speculative greed which so often scatters what business thrift has accumulated.

He won friends by the two-fold influences of strict business integrity and of personal kindness, retaining every friend he made, an unsolicited agent in the making of others. He avoided society, gave himself scarcely any recreation, lived upon three hundred dollars a year and slept in his store. Only to his association with the Presbyterian church did he surrender an hour of time which might forward the business of his life. It required but little time for him to secure an established trade among the residents of Detroit and the surrounding farmers, to whom the city was a market and a trading point. Then, as the interior of the state opened before the wonderful tide of immigration, he added a jobbing department and followed the ever widening market to its frontiers, leaving no honest and

legitimate means of increasing his connection untried.

Mr. Chandler's was the first business establishment in Detroit or in Michigan to reach a total of fifty thousand dollars in its annual sales, and this, an important event in the business of the state, was attained within ten years of his arrival in the city. During the second decade of his business life he gave up his retail trade, and from that day to his retirement his course was one of uninterrupted and yearly enlarged prosperity. It is neither desirable not possible to minutely relate his business history in these pages. Between 1850 and 1855 he began to surrender a portion of the management of his affairs to others; as his political interests grew he still further relied upon his associates, and in 1857, just before taking his seat in the senate, his name was withdrawn from the firm, though he retained a considerable special interest. From that day his active share in its management ceased. In 1869 his capital was withdrawn and the present firm of Allan, Sheldon & Company assumed full ownership.

Mr. Chandler's less than twenty-five years of active business brought him a large fortune, which were investments increased to great wealth. They made him, also, a thoroughly practical man,

department of the interior, were accomplished by the application to the public business of the same simple methods which made his business a success; and, on the other hand, it was his sagacity and success in private affairs which laid the foundations of the influence that made it possible for him to lift his bewildered constituents out of the mire, by main strength, as he did during the inflation insanity of 1878. He often put his influence to heroic tests, but it never failed.

Mr. Chandler came to Michigan with strong feelings upon public questions, but with no thought of making for himself a political future or of taking any greater share in political affairs than his duty as a citizen demanded. His father had been first a Federalist and then a Whig, and he himself gave his adherance to the latter party, though his opinions relating to slavery and to the various devices by which the ravenous slave power was from time to time appeased, were in advance of the Whigs, and he never formed an alliance by which they could be made effective, until the organization of the Republican party.

During the earlier years of his residence in Detroit, his business forbade more than the slightest share in politigave him capacity for organization and cal work. Between the years 1837 and administration of the highest order, 1848 he was frequently among the offiand earned him a very large circle of cers of Whig meetings, and at the polls personal acquaintances who, however he used his powers of persuasion to win they might differ with him in opinion, voters to the Whig cause, and his power knew him too well to doubt his motives 'of body to protect them in casting their or to distrust his ability. His wonder- ballots. This latter was no light duty, ful cleansing and reorganization of the as the arguments of the Democratic

missionaries were very apt to be physical.

It may be stated, as a general proposition, that the Michigan Whigs were in a minority from the erection of the state until they gave way to the new Republican party. This is not literally true of every year, and the control of every office, but it expresses the general partisan relations of the state. General Cass was justly respected and held in grateful honor for his services to Michigan, and he exercised his talents for leadership to the utmost, only surrendering his control when the southward drifting of his party had carried him too far from the position of the controlling New England element in his state. The Democratic control of office and reward in Michigan attracted many bright and ambitious young men, not entirely in sympathy with its doctrines, and there is no question that it was more efficiently organized and better officered than was the opposition.

Among Mr. Chandler's earliest practical services to the cause of freedom, was his liberal support of the "Underground Railroad," of which Detroit was one of the most important termine. He gave large sums of money toward its operating expenses, and was active in sustaining the defense of the many actions brought and stubbornly prosecuted against the harborers of fugitive slaves.

Mr. Chandler's early training as an orator and debater was obtained in the Young Men's Society of Detroit, an organization which aided in developing the talents of many men later promin-

ent in public life. Among his associates in this society were Jacob M. Howard, Anson Burlingame, Henry P. Baldwin, James V. Campbell and G. V. N. Lothrop, all of whom attained eminence in public affairs. In 1848 he made his first appearance before a miscellaneous audience, making several campaign speeches in behalf of General Taylor. These speeches are spoken of as being logical, practical and convincing, foreshadowing the strength of later years, though, of course, somewhat rugged and crude. In 1850 he was one of the Wayne county delegation to the state convention of the Whig party.

These were Mr. Chandler's principal services in public affairs up to the year 1851, when he was destined to take a more active and personal part. At the Whig city convention, held in February of that year, to select candidates for the charter election of the following month, he was unanimously nominated for mayor of the city after one informal His opponent was General John R. Williams, senior officer of the state militia, president of the constitutional convention of 1835, and who had held the office of mayor of the city for six terms, having been, in 1824, the first incumbent of that position. He was universally liked and respected, had the advantage of a large fortune, and was a very difficult man to defeat. A delegation of the Whig convention waited upon Mr. Chandler and asked him if he would run against General Williams. His answer was prompt and characteristic: "I will, and I will beat him, too." He proceeded to carry out his promise by

a thorough organization and a searching personal canvass that resembles in miniature his later work in a broader field. It is a coincidence that some of the strongest arguments made in his favor were based upon his known advocacy of a thorough system of "internal improvements" for the city. As a result of his canvass he was elected by a majority of three hundred and thirtyfour, running nearly four hundred ahead of his associates upon the ticket. His administration justified the promises made by his friends, and upon his retirement he was complimented by a laudatory resolution passed by the unanimous vote of the common council. This was Mr. Chandler's first office and the beginning of his long and successful connection with practical politics.

On the first day of July, 1852, the Whig convention of the state of Michigan met at Marshall, and before its organization it became apparent that Mr. Chandler was the choice of a maiority of the delegates for the gubernatorial nomination. An informal ballot gave him a strength of 76 votes against 13 for all other candidates, and upon the first formal ballot he received 95 of the 99 votes cast. Approached upon the subject, before the convention, he had expressed a preference for a place in the party ranks, and had encouraged the movement in his favor only by saying that should he be the choice of the convention he would not refuse the place.

Indeed, the position at the head of the Whig state ticket was not an inviting one. Since the erection of the state of Michigan there had been but one instance in which the dreary monotony of Democratic success had been broken by the election of a Whig governor-that in which William Woodbridge was elected in revenge for the financial disasters of the later thirties. The Democratic party had a clear majority over any possible combination that could be brought against it, and, from the close of the term for which Woodbridge was chosen, had elected six governors in succession, with an average majority of five thousand four nundred and sixteen.

In 1852, when Mr. Chandler was nominated, the situation was especially difficult. The national convention of the Whig party had nominated Scott F. Graham and had "baited with whales to catch sprats," by condemning the anti-slavery sentiment and expression within the party. The politicians of the day were so accustomed to surrendering to the south, that such suicide as that involved in this resolution did not seem too high a price to pay for the patronizing appoval of that section. Of course the Whigs of New England, and still more the Whigs of the west, were alienated by this utterance-for they had, really, as a party, no raison d'etre save such as lay in opposition to the growing encroachments of slavery.

[To be Continued.]

EDITORIAL NOTES.

OF AMERICAN bibliographers, Henry Stevens, who died in London, on the last day of February, was the most eminent. He went to that city from Vermont, his native State, in 1845, and there he remained until his death. He was soon employed to furnish the British Museum library with North American and South American books of all kinds. As a consequence, we find there the largest and most valuable depository in existence of "Americana"—that is, of American works of history.

THE American Historical society was in session three days and evenings during the last week in April, in Washington. George Bancroft, historian, was chosen president, and delivered an eloquent address of welcome to the delegates. Many of America's most distinguished writers, professors, and other learned gentlemen, were present. The late Von Ranke, the German historian, was an honorary member of the Association. Interesting papers were read as follows: On Columbus; The Landfall of John Cabot in 1497; Graphic Methods of Illustrating History; The Neglect and Destruction of Historical Material in this Country; New Views of Early Virginia History: The Part Taken by Virginia Under the Leadership of Patrick Henry in Establishing Religious Liberty; A New England-Aristocracy in the Middle of the Eighteenth Century; The Development of Municipal Government in Massachusetts: The March of the Spaniards Across Illinois; The Settlement of the Lower St. Lawrence: The Early Protective Movement and the Tariff of 1828; The Attack on Washington City in 1814; Confederate and Federal Strategy in the Pope Campaign Before Washington in 1862; The Value of Topographical Knowledge in Battles and Campaigns; The Origin of States Rights; The Reconstruction of History; The Foundation of the Dutch and West India Companies; and Franklin and France.

Wно has not heard of Andrew Carnegie, the rich iron manufacturer of Pittsburgh? He was born about fifty years ago in Dunfermline, Scotland. He came to this country with his parents, when a boy, and secured employment as a messenger at the weekly pay of two dollars and fifty cents. He now controls four of the largest iron and steel works in the country! He is, in many respects, a remarkable man. He has written two or three books-the latest is entitled, 'Triumphant Democracy; or, Fifty years March of the Republic.' This work is, perhaps, the most eulogistic of the United States of any ever written. The great and underlying principles of this government. he is anxious that the people of Great Britain shall fully understand; and, to that end, he has formed a syndicate, which has purchased a number of daily and weekly newspapers in that country, all of which are in a flourishing condition. In these as well as in his book, he seeks "to show to the plain, common folk, the democracy of Britain, the progress, prosperity and happiness of their child, the Republic, that they may still more deeply love it, and learn that the government of the people through the Republican form, and not the government of a class through the monarchical form is the great foundation of individual growth and of national greatness."

THE lexicographers of the United States are hard at work. A complete revision of 'Webster's Dictionary' is now in progress. President Noah Porter is the editor-in-chief and has entire charge of the work, aided by a large corps

of eminent literary authorities, mainly Yale professors, though some of them are from other colleges. In addition there are a number of assistants, a majority of whom are recent Yale graduates. Altogether nearly one hundred persons are employed in one way or another in this enterprise. The cost of the revision is met by the publishers, Messrs. Merriam & Co., Springfield, Mass. The general plan of the last revision will be followed. It is important to know that a definition to the word "dude" will be given, while the same honor will be given to that word so much used just now-"boycott." . . Professor W. D. Whitney is the editor-in-chief of a new dictionary which is being prepared for the Century Publishing Company of New York. Sixty associate editors and assistants are employed on this work and it will cost a quarter of a million dollars. Professor Whitney will make some radical changes in the spelling of words, and in many instances will adhere to the phonetic system. The work will not be completed until September, 1889.

It is always well enough to have a fair amount of pride of opinion, in writing history; at the same time, it must be confessed, that there is, frequently, too much acrimony in historical criticism. "I care nothing," says M. Margry, "for attacks from which search after truth is excluded and which are little else than passion." It is not every one, however, who has reached this high plane. The test should be, in all controversies concerning historical matters—does what is said tend only to the interest and dissemination of historical truth?

THE publication of "Catholic Researches," by Rev. A. A. Lambing, in Pittsburgh, is, from an historical standpoint, certainly to be commended. Although specially devoted to the collection and preservation of Catholic historical documents and Catholic incidents in the Pittsburgh region, it is valuable to all interested in the early history of western Pennsylvania. Mr. Lambing is laborious, painstaking in his researches, and reliable in his state-

ments. He insists in the April number, that Chiningue, visited by Céloron de Bienville, in 1749, at the command of Count de la Galissonière, then governor of Canada, was the Indian village known to the English as Logstown, about eighteen miles down the Ohio, from what is now the city of Pittsburgh. In this he is correct; and he would have been equally correct had he said that the village was then situated on the right (north) side of that river.

WHETHER the compilation of Champlain's 'Voyages' (Les Voyages de la Nouvelle France) of 1632, was the work of Champlain's own hand, has, by some, been doubted. And this doubt has been made to include the map which accompanies the work-the first map to deliniate any portion of the Northwest. It is true that, upon the title-page of the publication of 1632, it is not expressly stated that the "Voyages" were compiled under Champlain's personal supervision; but, upon the map is the inscription, " par le Sieur de Champlain." It would be improbable that the publisher should state expressly that the map was the work of Champlain had not such been the fact. And again, from the circumstance that the compilation of 1632 was simply the bringing together of his 'Voyages' which had been separately published at different periods before that date, any reference in the text to the map which had not previously made its appearance, would have been, of course, an absurdity; it is, however, referred to on the title-page, the only place where the publisher could properly make mention of it, as the book has no preface. Admitting the index to the map to have been made by another (which is by no means certain)-this does not militate against the map itself being, as it professes to be, "by the Sieur de Champlain." Remote parts are noted upon it; lakes, rivers and mines indicated; Indian tribes located; to which there are no references whatever in the 'Voyages;' but all of which are evidently given upon information derived from the savages, of whom inquiry had been made by Champlain himself; for no other person, at that early day, had the facilities for acquiring so much knowledge of the wilderness beyond the limits of French exploration.

PROFESSOR F. W. PUTNAM, curator of the Peabody Museum, at Cambridge, Mass., lectured not long ago upon the "Archæology of the Ohio Valley," before the Providence Art club. In calling the attention of his audience to the subject, he said he meant by the "Ohio Valley," the entire region tributary to the Ohio River. In that valley had been discovered the successive occupations of man, as the early man was known by a few stone implements. and discoveries had settled the fact of man's living there at the same time in early ages as on the Atlantic slope. The migrations of the different people were well established. Finally there came upon the scene a class like the New England Indians, and coming from the northwest, originally from Asia, was a people who followed the Mississippi, the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic coast. The New England race came in contact in the Ohio Valley with a short-headed race coming from the south, and there are many fortifications and other evidences in the region of a long series of contests. The professor first called attention to the diagram of a cemetery of seven acres in extent, discovered on a point of land in the Little Miami river, in Ohio, near which was an ancient village site, the latter being marked by earth circles about forty feet in diameter, showing where the abodes of the people stood. In the examination of the cemetery, fifteen hundred skeletons had been taken up. With these bodies had been buried different implements and vessels, generally at the head. The vessel bore the imprint of figures made by the cords holding the clay in shape as the vessels were made. Under the bodies were deep holes, generally found to contain a mass of broken articles, bones and things evidently of the household. At the bottom of the pit would be a layer of stones, then burned corn, husks, ashes and then fresh-water clam shells, arrow heads, bones of birds and animals, and the pit filled in with clay. The fortifications

were of great interest. The largest is known as Fort Ancient, and is situated near a station of that name on the Pennsylvania railroad. The works extend four or five miles, and in form are something like a dumb bell, the lines being very irregular, giving those within a clear view of any part of the outside. The walls were from eight to twenty feet high and from twenty to forty feet thick, showing the immense amount of labor expended. Fort Hill, on the north branch of Brush Creek, a branch of the Scioto, inclosed forty acres with a stone wall twelve feet high, the wall being so old it is almost impossible to tell where the wall leaves off and the hill begins. On the top was an oak stump nine feet by seven feet in diameter, more than twenty-two feet in circumference, the largest oak he knew in America. The tree had grown and gone to decay since the wall of the fort was built. There was no place in the country where one was so impressed with the antiquity of his surroundings as in the Ohio valley. Professor Putnam then gave many interesting details of mounds investigated at Newton, Marietta and Chillicothe, Ohio. The Serpent Mound of Adams county, Ohio, is supposed to have something to do with the religious rites of the people of the time, the serpent in various ways being prominent in these archæological discoveries from Ohio to Peru, South America. In the Cumberland valley are the traces of the stonegrave people, and the lecturer gave interesting accounts of mounds in which these stonegraves were found near Nashville and New Lebanon, Tennessee. The adults were buried in these huge mounds, and the children's graves were found beneath what must have been the family hearthstones. In these children's graves were found specimens of pottery of great interest, and photographs of the same were shown. A group of mines on the Little Miami, fifteen miles from Cincinnati, had proved rich in discovery, showing evidence of religious rites in the sacrifice of burnt offerings. The Turner group of mounds in Anderson township, Hamilton county, Ohio, revealed the burning of wood and soft coal. There were evidences

in plenty of the handiwork of these ancient people in the use of copper, gold, silver meteoric iron and mika in making ornaments, such as bracelets, earrings, etc., a pattern of earring requiring a slit in the ear that the ornament could be buttoned on as a sleeve button is

AT LENGTH we are to have in Washington a Congressiona. library building. The plan adopted is that of Mr. Smithmeyer, and the estimated cost is \$2,323,600, inclusive of site. The bill calls for the purchase, or taking by condemnation through the courts, of a site just beyond the east front of the Capitol. Not more than \$550,000 is to be paid for the land. The building is to be 450 by 300 feet. It is intended to ask at the next session for \$1,000,000 to continue the work, and \$823,000, in the session after to complete it. The new building will be detached, thoroughly incombustible, well ventilated, well lighted, and convenient of access to members of both houses of Congress. With an expenditure of \$2,323,000 the structure will be so far completed that it will accommodate 1,000,000 volumes, besides affording room for the suitable arrangement and display of the rich art and cartographic treasures of the library. It is expected the building will be ready for occupancy in three years from the time work is commenced.

JOHN DODGE was a native of Connecticut, and, at the commencement of the Revolution was an Indian trader at Sandusky. Being in sympathy with the patriots, he was taken prisoner, carried to Detroit, and after a long and cruel captivity, was sent in irons to Quebec, whence he escaped in the fall of 1778 to Boston. A son of John Dodge was Israel Dodge, born in Connecticut in 1760. He joined the Revolutionary army. His father had been made Indian agent for Virginia, and as such had migrated to the Illinois towns after their conquest by Colonel George Rogers Clark and his own flight from Quebec. Israel was married to a Miss Hunter, the twain following the husband's father to the west. In the fall of it hath been, thus it shall be."

1782, Mrs. Israel Dodge, while journeying from Kaskaskia to her parents, then living in Kentucky, stopped over at Vincennes. Here her son Henry was born-the first white child of American parents known to history as having been born in what is now the state of Indiana. The boy (Henry Dodge) grew to manhood, and was, subsequently, Governor of Wisconsin Territory, and represented the state in the United States senate, from 1848 to 1857.

"THE Rev. Joseph Cook," says the Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal, for October, 1885, "is one of those men who astonishes his audiences with the wild vastness of his information. In a lecture he delivered at Troy, he told how, when Napoleon had invested Warsaw with his armies and reduced it to extremities, he telegraphed to Paris a despatch couched in the memorable words-'Order reigns at Warsaw'!"

A VALUABLE contribution to American genealogy, is an edition of 520 copies of the 'Records of the Descendants of Nathaniel Ely, the Emigrant, who settled first in Newtown, now Cambridge, Massachusetts; was one of the first settlers of Hartford, also Norwalk, Connecticut, and a resident of Springfield, Massachusetts, from 1659 until his death in 1675.' It is the work of Hon. Heman Ely of Elyria, Ohio.

AT THE annual meeting of the New England Historic Genealogical society, held on the sixth of January, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder said that that was the nineteenth time the Society had called him to its presidency. "Most gratefully," said he, "do I appreciate the honor so repeatedly conferred, and only regret that I have not more strength and ability to discharge acceptably the duties incumbent me. But whether in the chair or out, I shall most cheerfully bring into service such as I may possess, while my life continues. Men die! One generation passeth away and another cometh, but institutions live, and those who survive must carry on their work. Thus

IN THE last number of the MAGAZINE OF WESTERN HISTORY, we gave a letter written by Gen. Hull, immediately after his arrival at Detroit. The two following were written by him on his march, before reaching that place:

I.

GENERAL WILLIAM HULL TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

CAMP NECESSITY, NEAR BLANCHARD'S CREEK, June 24, 1812.

SIR: The army is now preparing to march and will arrive at the foot of the rapids by the first day of July, unless prevented by a continuation of the rains. There is now established on this road five strong block-houses garrisoned principally by the invalids of the army. I have stated to you in my former letters the importance of this communication. Considering the fatigue to which the army has been subjected, both officers and soldiers are in good health and continue to be animated by a laudable spirit.

General Brock, the governor of Upper Canada, arrived at Malden on the 14th inst., with one hundred British troops. On the seventeenth he sailed for Fort Erie in the Queen Charlotte, and it is said she will return with a reinforcement immediately. Large numbers of Indians from all the northern nations are collecting at Amherstburg and at Brownstown, opposite the British fort, and likewise on the River Huron of Lake Erie, three miles below Brownstown. They now have a constant communication with the British garrison, and are supplied with provisions and other things necessary for them.

In the event of hostilities, I feel a confidence that the force under my command will be superior to any which can be opposed to it. It now exceeds two thousand rank and file. I cannot by this conveyance send an accurate return. It is unnecessary for me to detail the difficulties I have to encounter in marching the army through this wilderness; it is only for me to surmount them.

I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
W. HULL.

II.

GENERAL HULL TO MAJOR J. JESSUP.

Camp at Fort Findlay, on Blanchard's Fork, thirtyfive miles from the foot of the rapids of the Miami [Maumee,]

June 26, 1812.

Sir: I have with me a considerable number of friendly chiefs and head men of the different nations. The Indians, as we progress, appear to be friendly. I hope in three days to be at the foot of the rapids. The army is in high spirits and animated by a laudable zeal; there exists a perfect harmony. McArthur's block-house stands on the Scioto, and the river is navigable for boats to that station. Thence to Fort Findlay, the distance is about twenty-seven miles; and from this place there is a boat navigation, by the Miami [Maumee] to Detroit. It is my intention to build another block-house on the Carrying river, about half the distance between this and the foot of the rapids.

The friendly Indians are now making cances and will carry a part of the baggage of the army from this to the foot of the rapids. Inclosed is the most correct return that can be made of the army under present circumstances.

I am, respectfully, sir, your most ob't serv't, W. HULL.

[RETURN.]

Return of the brigade composed of the Ohio volunteers and militia and United States infantry, commanded by Brigadier-General Hull of the United States army "

Reguler-General Hun of the United States army
483 men
Col. Findlay's Reg't of Volunteers and Militia,
Col. Cass' Reg't of Volunteers and Militia,
483 "

Col. McArthur's Reg't of Volunteers and Militia, 553 "Capt. Sloan's Troop of Cincinnati Light Dragoons, 48 "

Total 2,075

FORT FINDLAY, June 27th, 1812.

AT a meeting of the executive committee of the Virginia Historical society, held at Richmond, Virginia, on the twenty-third of January, a long list of donations of books, relics and manuscripts was reported. At another meeting of the twenty-seventh of February, gifts of books, relics and manuscripts were also reported. Mr. Brock, the corresponding secretary, said that the next volume of the society's collections, relating to the Huguenot emigration to America, had been committed to the printer.

THE first newspaper ever issued in what is now the State of California was called The Californian. It was printed with what was nearly the worn-out material of the old Span, ish war presses, principally long primer type, with an old Ramage press, which had been used by the governors for the purpose of printing their edicts and public papers. Volume I, No. 1, appeared in the fall of 1846. It was the work of Messrs. Colton and R. Semple. The publishers got along the best way they could by using double v's for w's. The paper did not flourish very well. In May, 1847, it was removed from Monterey, where it started, to San Francisco; and Vol. II., No. 1, came out on the first day of June of that year. Its second volume continued from that time to April, 1848, during which period it changed hands several times, and had a number of different editors. In the month last mentioned it was suspended on account of the desertion of the printers for the mines, but was commenced again in the latter part of June. At this time, its third volume was begun. It appeared, however, very irregular, sometimes only once a month until August, when it recommenced its weekly issues under the auspicies of H. L. Sheldon, editor. Meanwhile, another paper had been started—The Star, and the two were united temporarily under the name of The Star and Californian. It continued to be published until the close of the year, when it was discontinued. Thus was ended the brief career of the first California newspaper.

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, is older by some months, evidently, than historians have hitherto stated. It was in May, 1780, that Virginia passed "an act for establishing the town of Louisville at the falls of the Ohio;" but the town had received its name in the latter part of the summer of 1779. Now, as "sundry inhabitants of the county of Kentucky" had "at great expense and hazard," before the passage of the before-mentioned act, "settled themselves upon certain lands at the falls of Ohio, said to be the property of John Connolly," and had "laid off a considerable part thereof into

one and duom of all the world has not

half-acre lots for a town; and, having settled thereon" had "preferred petitions" to the "general assembly to establish the said town"—it must be presumed that all this had taken place—all this had been performed when the town was named; so that the beginning of "Louisville" was not later than the early part of the fall of 1779, instead of in the spring of 1780, as generally stated.

GAME in great abundance was seen in the country round about where Defiance, Ohio, now stands, when first visited by civilized man; and some of it was of a very different character from what later appeared. The entrance to the Maumee, says an account written in 1718, "from Lake Erie is very wide, and its banks on both sides, for the distance of ten [French] leagues up, are nothing but continual swamps, abounding at all times, especially in the fall and spring, with game without end-swans, geese, ducks, cranes, which drive sleep away by the noise of their cries. This river is sixty [French] leagues in length, very embarrassing in summer in consequence of the lowness of the water. Thirty [French] leagues up the river is a place called La Glaise [now Defiance and its vicinity] where buffaloes are always to be found . they eat the clay and wallow in it."

CORRESPONDENCE.

ILLINOIS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

To the Editor of the MAGAZINE OF WESTERN HISTORY:

In pursuance of the enabling act a convention was called to draft the first constitution of the state of Illinois, which assembled at Kaskaskia, in July, 1818, and completed its labors by signing the constitution on the twenty-sixth of August following. The Davidson and Stuve 'History of Illinois,' page 297, gives the names of the delegates as follows, and the counties which they represented, in the order of their organization:

St. Clair county-Jesse B. Thomas, John Messinger, James Seman, jr.

Randolph—George Fisher, Elias Kent Kane.

Madison—Benjamin Stephenson, Joseph Borough
Abraham Pickett.

Gallatin-Michael Jones, Leonard White, Adolphus Frederick Hubbard.

Johnson—Hezekiah West, Wm. McFatridge.
Edwards—Seth Gard, Levi Compton.
White—Willis Hargrave, Wm. McHenry.
Monroe—Caldwell Carns, Enoch Monroe.
Pobe—Samuel O'Melveny, Hamlet Ferguson.
Jackson—Conrad Will, James Hall, jr.
Crawford—Joseph Kitchell, Edward N. Cullom.
Bond—Thomas Kilpatrick, Samuel G. Morse.
Union—William Echols, John Whitaker.

Union—William Echols, John Whitaker.
Washington—Andrew Bankson. (His colleague died during the session of the convention.)

Franklin—Isham Harrison, Thomas Roberts, Jesse B. Thomas was chosen president, and William C. Greenup secretary of the convention.

MARIETTA, OHIO, May 12, 1886.

To the Editor of the MAGAZINE OF WESTERN
HISTORY:

The following letter may be of interest to your readers. General William Hull was one of the signers of the officers' petition to congress, dated June 16, 1783, which was the incipient step in that

important movement which resulted in the permanen[‡] settlement of the southwest under the auspices of the Ohio company—in connection with which the ordinance of July 13, 1787, was enacted. He was an active promoter of the Ohio company. It is due to the truth of history that posterity should have the other side—even when nearly a century of reproach has been fixed upon the character of a public servant. Perhaps Putnam's open letter to General Hampton could be brought to light. James Freeman Clarke, in the April number, 1885, of your magazine, has offered a defense of General Hull that ought to receive the attention of all candid enquirers for the truth.

Respectfully,

W. P. CUTLER.

From General Hull to General Rufus Putnam, Marietta, Ohio.

BOSTON, February 8, 1813.

SIR: I am accused by the government of treason against the United States, and cowardice during the time I commanded the northwestern army.

For these high crimes I am to be tried by a courtmartial, of which Brigadier-general Wade Hampton is president, which will convene at Philadelphia on the twenty-fifth inst.

I will thank you to address an open letter to the president of the court, and inclose the same to me at Philadelphia, stating on honor what you know respecting my military conduct during the Revolutionary war, the battles I was engaged in, and my general character with regard to bravery and courage. I am, very respectfully, your most obedient,

W. HULL.
General Rufus Putnam, Marietta, Ohio.

From General Rufus Putnam to General W. Hull.

MARIETTA, March 2, 1813.

SIR: Your letter of the eighth ultimo was received by the last Thursday's mail, and, agreeable to your request, I now enclose an address to General Hampton, containing what I can recollect of your military character during the Revolutionary war. There are doubtless many other circumstances than those I have mentioned, which, had there been an opportunity for you to refresh my memory with, might have been proper to have been introduced; however, I presume General Brooks will be able to supply wherein I come short, respecting the actions of the nineteenth of September and seventh of October, 1777.

But, my friend, what signifies your former good character as an officer, if clear proof is made of your cowardice in your late conduct? For myself, I do not in the least suspect you either of cowardice or hot in the least suspect you either or downwards of treason, but I mention it to put you on your guard, because, from what I have heard, witnesses are summoned to appear against you whose prejudices are wrought up to the highest pitch, and who will testify at least as much as they know, if not more; who would wish others to believe as facts what they through prejudice and ignorance of unexplained cir-cumstances have made up an opinion are true. Persons under such circumstances are extremely apt to stretch the truth in order to support the opinion they have made up. They wish others to judge as they believe, and are therefore under great temptation to wrong the truth. Besides, the character of mankind is very much changed within thirty years; at that day men generally in giving testimony felt themselves bound to tell the truth, as they should answer it at the judgment bar of God; but, alas, since the French revolution, since the French convention decreed that death is an eternal sleep, since Tom Paine's 'Age of Reason' has spread through the country, and since the end sanctifies the means, alas, how many open professed deists and infidels have appeared, and how many more are secretly practicing on these principles God only knows. You may be surprised at such kind of language,

but I must inform you, as a serious truth, that there are several in this town who for several years have been traveling through the country and propagating the doctrine that death is an eternal sleep and that there is no hell but the grave. What reliance can be placed on the oaths of such men? I answer none.

I do not say that any such characters will appear against you as witnesses, but one thing is certain, that some of them have devoted your character to destruction as guilty of cowardice or treason, there-fore I recommend the greatest scrutiny be attended to in the examination of witnesses, that if possible the truth may be drawn from them.

I thank you for your letter left for me at Mr. Mc-Farland's when you passed; should have been very

happy to have received a personal visit from you.

Wishing you a fair trial by the court-martial, and
the approbation of your Judge hereafter,

I am with due respect,

Sir, &c.

To the Editor of the MAGAZINE OF WESTERN HISTORY :

Mr. Silas Farmer feels aggrieved that certain dates and matter from his 'History of Detroit' were used without credit, in a paper from my pen, published in the April number of your magazine entitled "The Bench and Bar of Detroit." I would not knowingly be guilty of a discourtesy, and cheerfully acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. Farmer. The credit did not seem to me strictly called for, as, aside from names and dates, the matter taken from his book was derived from earlier sources, to which I referred, and quoted by him. His industrious research, however, deserves recognition.

Detroit, May 25.

WALTER BUELL.





Anson Stager